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WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House yesterday did a good day's work, and came up nearer to the expectations of the people than that body has yet done. We are sorry to record the fact that the Senate spent the day in fooling over an amendment to the Ten Regiment bill, and to the weak elaboration of sundry musty jokes on the proposition to provide one hundred nurses for each regiment, thereby covertly insulting the noble army of women who have offered their tender care to dress the wounds of soldiers shot down in battle, and to offer a sister's consolation to the defenders of the country in their hour of death. We tell these crackers of jokes that the country is in no humor for their trifling. They are engaged in weighty matters upon which the honor of the State and the glory of the flag depend. If they are not equal to the emergency, let them make proclamation of the fact, and then their constituents will soon elect their successors.

THE SECOND CALL.

The President's second call for volunteers is an earnest of his intention to deal with the rebellion with promptitude and vigor; and it is, at the same time an evidence of the increasing magnitude and importance of the crisis. We should be glad to see the patriotism and resources of the nation drawn upon to a much greater extent; and to be assured, by a draft for a quarter of a million of men, that the operations of the Government are to be conducted upon a scale that would give assurance that the supremacy of the law is to be vindicated in a single campaign. It is in the power of the United States to crush out the traitors and restore the Union in its integrity in a twelve-month. But to accomplish results of such magnitude in a period so short, the utmost energy of the Government must be put forth. It is possible, nay probable, that the force which will soon be collected is sufficient for the purpose. One hundred and sixty-three thousand men organized in three divisions, supplied with all the necessaries of the military art, and imbued, as they will be, with the lofty patriotism which dares and does everything for the honor of the old flag and the vindication of the right of self-government, would mow their way to the Gulf against whomsoever and whatsoever might oppose. We hope that enough are asked for; but the way to have made assurance doubly sure, to have raised a wave of patriotic enthusiasm that would have swept the land, to have inspired commercial men and those in industrial pursuits with the belief that the work is to be short, sharp and decisive, and to have stricken terror to the hearts of the rebel enemy, twice one hundred and sixty-three thousand might have been invoked, and they would have gladly and quickly responded. The blood of the best and bravest part of the Republic is up. The people look for and want a fight by which the question that has for thirty years poisoned the National peace and debauched the National conscience, may be forever settled. They are willing to try titles with the Slave Power now for the possession of this land; and though the necessities of the Government should decimate the population for service in the armies the Republic, not a murmur would be heard. This Government as it is, or Death in any shape in which it may come, is the short formula in which the masses express their devotion to the holy cause. We regret that they are not, by a levy that will reach down into every neighborhood, perhaps every family, permitted to enact in glorious deeds the great ideas with which each heart is filled.

NEW ARMORY.

The determination of the Government to abandon the Armory at Harper's Ferry, and build one on Rock Island—the Military Reservation in the Mississippi, between the cities of Davenport and Rock Island—will meet the approbation of every man who knows how peculiarly fit the location is. Beauty, healthfulness and security, with waterpower measured only by the volume of the Mississippi, ease of access and convenience to all localities in the West, all long ago indicated that the Government, owning the land, would make it the site of some of its public buildings. We are glad to be able to vouch for the steadfast loyalty of the people, and to congratulate them on the prospective addition to the population and attractions of their neighborhood.

ENTHUSIASTIC PATRIOTISM.

The amount of money contributed by States, corporations, societies and individuals in the North, to aid the Government in quelling the slaveholders' revolt, is estimated at Thirty-Two Millions of Dollars, up to this time. This immense sum has been spontaneously donated in less than eighteen days. What a contrast does this present to the action of the people of the Rebel Confederacy! They have been fifing and drumming for three months to raise a fifteen million loan, and at the latest accounts only eight millions had been taken, and that in depreciated paper currency. The heart of the people of the North is enlisted in the effort to quell the insurrection and save the Union and the Constitution.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	23,792	14,134
Wheat, bu	151,580	167,884
Corn, bu	221,907	170,468
Oats, bu	21,875	450
Rye, bu	2,913	542
Barley, bu	5,540	810
Seeds, lbs	25,136	11,558
Pork, bbls	774	5,746
Cut Meats, lbs	265,768	824,500
Lard, lbs	23,080	529,088
Tallow, lbs	10,357	
Live Hogs, No	10,352	5,489
Dressed Hogs, No	34	1,388
Cattle, No	2,740	1,611

The following table shows the total receipts of Produce from the 1st of January, compared with 1859 and 1860:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	225,406	129,850	107,755
Wheat, bu	1,571,768	928,927	680,736
Corn, bu	3,177,840	2,316,478	849,314
Oats, bu	166,200	382,922	157,358
Rye, bu	104,030	46,367	15,357
Barley, bu	173,268	169,077	29,085
Seeds, lbs	2,329,718	2,429,596	63,790
Pork, bbls	50,168	11,947	6,614
Cut Meats, lbs	7,556,649	5,768,441	2,942,164
Lard, lbs	4,770,675	3,531,264	671,467
Tallow, lbs	161,896	60,967	147,191
Live Hogs, No	161,960	37,265	23,379
Dressed Hogs, No	244,167	48,240	26,324
Cattle, No	42,656	28,718	5,299

The following is the Board of Trade estimate of the amount of flour and grain in store in this city:

Flour, bbls	63,656
Wheat, bu	1,415,443
Corn, bu	2,094,256
Oats, bu	331,064

During the past week the straits have been opened, and Lake navigation is again resumed. A very large fleet of propellers and vessels arrived here within the past three days, and our overflowing grain warehouses are fast being depleted of their stocks. Business, however, though active, has been very materially embarrassed by the want of confidence in Illinois currency. But for this, our receipts of grain would be [illegible].

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

We are again in direct communication with Washington by telegraph. The lines leading out of that city are under control of the Government; hence we do not know what we shall be permitted to receive from our correspondent now again at his post. We have directed him to send all he can of a reliable character, without regard to cost. Our readers will be gratified by his account of the earnestness with which the President and Cabinet are at work.

TEN REGIMENTS.

We take it for granted that the bill now before the Legislature, for the organization and drilling in camp of ten regiments of State troops will become a law. It has already passed the House; and, unless the Senate should spend the day in mere fooling, it will get through that body before night. The boys who have been eager for military life, but were not in time for acceptance in the first six regiments will now have a chance. Let them be of good cheer.

From Washington.

THE GOVERNMENT AT WORK.

Plans all Ripe.

NOTHING BUT TIME IS WANTED.

Advice to Loyal Men.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

MORE TROOPS EXPECTED.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The people of the North may rest assured that the Government completely realizes the responsibilities imposed upon it by the present crisis, and will discharge its duties to the fullest extent. The restiveness of a portion of the Northern press at the seeming dilatoriness of its action in war matters, is altogether injustifiable. Its plans are ripe, but the means to carry them out with energy, promptness and success are not yet at its command. It would be criminal folly to enter the field with raw recruits, and an army of 200,000 men cannot be organized and made effective in course of a few days. Time is wanted to complete preparations, and these are now being pushed forward with the utmost vigor and dispatch.

In due season blows will be struck. In the meantime let loyal citizens of Free States, who are anxious to see the Southern rebellion crushed, remain confident that direct channels of communication between the North and the Federal Capital will be soon opened, if need be, by force. The high handed outrages of faithless Virginia will not remain unpunished; in fine that wherever treason rears its head, the strong arm of the Federal Government will be raised to strike it down.

Last evening two small vessels going down the Potomac were fired into from Alexandria, a few miles below this point, and captured by Secessionists. The Government will take prompt action to secure restitution of property and indemnification of owners.

Thurlow Weed is now devoting all his energies to military matters in New York. He came here last night as bearer of dispatches, and hurried back to-day.

General Jim Lane left for the West to-day. He is dispatched to assist in organizing volunteers west of Mississippi river. He will doubtless take an important command. No Northern troops arrived here to-day. Several thousand are expected to-morrow. Six thousand are stationed at Annapolis and along the road; they can be brought here in a few hours. Rolling stock, rails and ties, have been brought from the North by Government, and put on the Annapolis branch to expedite transportation of troops and stores.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 30th.

In the House, this morning, Scammon's Two Million bill was reported back, with Erwin's amendment concerning the denomination of bonds, and two other amendments, viz: that bonds shall be sold only for money, and that it shall be lawful for guardians and persons holding funds in a fiduciary capacity, to invest in said bonds. The bill then passed: ayes 66, nays 8. The noes were Messrs. Crouch, Elder, Green, Hacker, Kaiffer, Knapp, Palley and Rearick. The former of these amendments prevents the Governor from accepting currency for bonds.

The Committee on Finance reported a bill for an Auditing Committee on the expenses of the war, consisting of T. H. Campbell, Virgil Hickox, and Jno. M. Palmer. After debate, it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for an Arsenal and Magazine, and for providing for the purchase of arms to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, was taken up, discussed and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hacker offered a resolution requesting the Governor to remove Capt. Hayden's company from Big Muddy bridge, and assign the protection thereof to the Home Guards under command of Capt. W. J. Stephenson of Washington. Mr. Hacker said it was the Governor's desire to make the change. Mr. Hurlbut said he was well acquainted with Captain Stephenson, and that his loyalty could not be doubted or impeached. Resolution adopted unanimously.

The Senate resolution providing for adjournment, *sine die*, on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, was taken up and disagreed to by ayes 14, noes 54.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up. It is in these words:

A BILL for an act to prepare the State of Illinois to protect its own Territory, repel invasion and render efficient and prompt assistance to the United States, if demanded.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to accept the services of ten Regiments of Infantry, one Regiment of Cavalry, and one Battalion of Light Artillery, for the service of the State of Illinois.

SEC. 2. That a regiment of infantry shall consist of ten Companies, and shall be officered in manner as shall be provided by the general militia law of this State. Each company shall consist of no less than sixty-four privates nor more than one hundred. The Regiment of Cavalry shall consist of ten companies and shall be officered and equipped in accordance with the general regulations of the United States army. Each company of Cavalry shall consist of no less than forty nor more than one hundred privates, and with such commissioned and non-commissioned officers as are required by the laws and general regulations of the United States as to such arm of the service. The Battalion of Light Artillery shall consist of four companies, and shall be officered and equipped in accordance with the general regulations of the army as to that branch of the service and commanded by a Major, to be elected by the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Battalion. Each company shall consist of not less than forty nor more than one hundred men, and shall be provided with such commissioned and non-commissioned officers as the laws and general regulations of the United States army direct.

SEC. 3. The Regiments hereby called for and allowed to be received shall be raised by voluntary enlistment by companies, and shall be organized into Regiments according to the convenience of their localities, by the proper staff officers, under the orders of the Governor.

SEC. 4. All persons voluntarily enlisting in said Regiments or Battalion shall, before being tendered or accepted as a company or in Regiments, make up their muster roll by companies, and shall severally pledge themselves to obey all legal orders of their superior officers, to maintain the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and if called upon by the United States, to tender their services according to their organization under the laws of this State.

SEC. 5. The Regiments and Battalion aforesaid shall equip themselves with a proper uniform, according to the general regulations to be issued by this State. As soon as arms can be provided they shall be put into encampments by Regiments, at their regimental head quarters, and shall be held in camp for the space of thirty days, for the purposes of instruction and discipline, unless sooner demanded by the United States for actual service.

SEC. 6. For and during said thirty days of encampment duty, the said troops shall receive pay and subsistence at the rate of one-half the sum allowed to privates, musicians, non-commissioned officers and commissioned officers by the laws and regulations of the United States in relation to the same character of arms.

SEC. 7. In case of the existence at any time of any of the causes defined in the constitution of this State, the Governor shall have power and he is hereby required to use for the public defense, as therein provided, any or all of the troops hereby provided under the constitutional provisions aforesaid.

SEC. 8. The Governor is authorized and required, by his proper staff Officers, to make all necessary rules and regulations for preparing the troops, and disciplining and instructing the men, providing for their maintenance and support while in camp, distributing arms and ammunition, and otherwise perfecting the military organization and efficiency of the troops received into camp as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much shall be needed, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses required under this law, and shall be paid by the treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Auditor upon the written order of the Governor.

SEC. 11. As soon as ten Companies shall be formed in a Regiment, the Adjutant General shall order an election for Regimental Officers, for the purposes of camp duty and instruction, to serve during such camp service. But if said Regiments shall be accepted into the service of the United States, a regular election shall be held for permanent officers of the Regiments, under such orders as may be issued for such purposes by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 14. The uniform for said Regiments shall conform as near as may be to the United States fatigue uniform, and shall be prescribed in General Orders by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 12. In all cases of Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons, hereafter to be appointed for Regiments of Illinois Volunteers about to be mustered into actual service, the Governor shall appoint a Board of five Medical Examiners, without whose certificate of competency no Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon shall be appointed to office.

SEC. 15. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Ten Regiment bill was passed with an amendment—that companies be accepted by the Governor in the order in which they have been offered and recorded in the Adjutant General's office. The vote on the passage of the bill was—ayes 42, noes 25.

Mr. Singleton rose to a personal explanation: He had been informed that a rumor was in circulation in Camp Yates, and perhaps elsewhere, that he had applied opprobious language to the volunteers, or a portion of them; he desired to deny all such rumors, and to retract any language which might be deemed offensive to the volunteers.

The bill to protect the transportation of troops, provisions and munitions of war by railroad, was taken up and passed—ayes 63, noes 1.

The bill to provide for a committee to audit the expenses of the war, and the bill to provide compensation for the Board of Medical Examiners, were taken up and passed.

The general appropriation bill for the expenses of this session was also passed. Adjourned.

The underwriters of the steamer *Hillman*, seized at Cairo, were here last night, demanding that the boat and cargo be given to them. They were asked if they insured gunpowder; they answered, No. They were then asked whether their insurance of other freight was valid in case gunpowder was concealed therein? They replied again in the negative. They were then told that they might take the boat at their leisure; but the munitions of war would be held until claimed by some loyal citizens of some loyal State, as actual and *bona fide* owner thereof.

Capt. Pope has returned from Cairo, having mustered the Boys there into the service of the United States.

They elected Benj. M. Prentiss, Colonel; J. D. Morgan, Lieut. Colonel; and Charles H. Adams, of Jacksonville, Major. Lieut. Col. Morgan was General Wool's Assistant in the Mexican War.

As will be seen, the House made respectable progress to-day; the Senate, however, occupied its time with fooling. The afternoon session was mainly consumed on an amendment to the Ten Regiment bill, providing for one hundred nurses for each regiment, which was finally adopted.

A faction among the Democrats are employing their energies in the task of crushing out Senator Douglas. Singleton is the loudest, Green the busiest, and John Logan the most obnoxious and offensive of the gang. They are powerless for mischief in the legislature, and the result will show that Douglas holds the power in his own hands and can strangle them without the benefit of clergy, whenever he chooses.

There is a fair prospect for an adjournment *sine die*, Thursday noon.

SPRINGFIELD, April 30—9 P. M.

A dispatch has just been received from the Secretary of War, directing Capt. Pope to add *twenty* men to each company, raising the total strength to 97 men, viz: one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and eighty four men. There is great rejoicing in Camp Yates in consequence of this order, which readmits several hundred brave men who had been excluded from their companies by the former order which cut down the number of privates to sixty four.

THIRD DISPATCH.

10 o'clock P. M.

The Senate had a night session and passed the Two Million bill, or rather a two million bill of their own, which is substantially the House bill. Under existing laws relative to the treasury, nothing but gold and silver can be taken for the new bonds. The bill names T. H. Campbell, Virgil Hickox, John M. Palmer and Jesse K. Dubois, Commissioners to act with the Governor in the premises.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up and postponed, greatly to the chagrin of its friends. Mr. Ogden was absent and Dummer voted with the Democrats.

Illinois.

We are receiving daily scores of letters from all parts of Illinois giving accounts of Union meetings, and the formation of military companies, for active, reserve and home service. The substance of these communications is identical—one is but the reiteration of another. Our friends must be content when we say that it is utterly impossible for us to give their favors an insertion, or even a brief mention. Let it suffice, that there is hardly a town in the State of five hundred or more inhabitants, that has not mustered one or more companies of volunteers and tendered their services to the Governor; and what is just as good have thoroughly provided for the care of the families of those who go to serve their country. There is no present lack of men—no lack of means—all are offered in profusion.

STRUCK HER FLAG SUDDENLY.—Our readers have already been advised of the capture of the steamer C. E. Hillman, by our volunteers at Cairo, with a large amount of contraband goods on board. She is a new boat in the regular Nashville and St. Louis line, and appears from all evidences to have set out in the wrong path of secession, and perished prematurely, at least to her owners. There lies before us a letter envelope bearing the flag of New Dahomey, on which is printed the steamer's card. The boys divided up as trophies these envelopes, and a lot of office stationery similarly stamped.

More Volunteers.

The telegraph says that the President has called for 40,000 volunteers for three years' service. We presume it should have added, "or during the war." Because, when the war is over and peace is concluded, there will be no more need of their service, and, of course, they will be disbanded. The other 43,000 called for, are 25,000 for the regular army, and 18,000 for the marine service.

The Keystone.

Pennsylvania has raised seventeen regiments and sent them to Washington or holds them in camp, ready to march. The President has just made a requisition on that State for twenty-one more regiments—making in all 38,000 men from the Keystone.

☞ The Tenth Company of the Massachusetts Eighth regiment, under Captain Briggs, made a bold *coup* on Friday night. They started for Baltimore in a steamtug, cut out the receiving ship Allegheny, lying in the harbor, and anchored her safely under the sheltering guns of Fort McHenry.

WHAT THE SOUTH THINK OF A UNITED NORTH.—The Philadelphia *North American* has the following:

Southerners who come up here on business errands, are utterly dumbfounded at the overwhelming unanimity of the people, their calm, settled resolute air, the coolness with which they go about their preparations for a general war, and the visible evidence that they neither expect a compromise nor will put up with one. One Alabama man, who has been looking at things here, sat down in a Market street jobbing house and shed tears. Another Southwestern buyer said that he had never dreamed of such a state of things as he saw here. All who come from the South agree that no adequate idea of what is the real nature of the case exists anywhere in that section. They will, however, learn it before a great while, we hope, at the point of the bayonet, since they will obey no other monitor.

Mason.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—It is again denied that the person arrested was ex-Senator Mason.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER CALL FOR TROOPS.

Rumors from the South.

REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

Maryland—Virginia.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[N. Y. Herald's Special Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—A gentleman just arrived here from Wilmington, North Carolina, leaving there Friday, and Richmond Saturday, states that the people of North Carolina were all up in arms, and were preparing to come North with several thousand troops, for the purpose, as Gov. Ellis informed him, of making an attack on Washington. The day he left, Gov. Ellis showed him a dispatch, which he had just received from Montgomery, stating that some 5,000 troops were on their way to join those of North Carolina, about to leave for Richmond, and that it was the purpose of the Confederate Government to make an attack without a moment's delay—that if they were to attack it, it must be done before the Federal Government had concentrated a large force at Washington.

He conversed with Gov. Letcher on Saturday morning, and says that Gov. L. told him it was the purpose of the Southern States to attack Washington at once. He (Letcher) had advised against it, but the Confederate States were for instant attack. He says he has no doubt the attack will be made very soon, and at several points at the same time, and that every little village was bristling with bayonets, and people were perfectly frantic.

He says further, that Gov. Ellis showed him a dispatch from Pensacola, dated the 26th, from Gen. Bragg, stating that no attack on Fort Pickens up to that time had been made. It was not his purpose to attack it for some time.

HARRISBURGH, April 29.—The Chief Justice of Vermont, who has resided in North Carolina for the past two months, has arrived here. He came with passes from Gov's. Letcher and Ellis. He says North Carolina is unanimous for secession.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A soldier who escaped from Charleston and served at the guns during the fight at Moultrie, says nearly every shot from Sumter killed somebody. Between three and four hundred were killed and a large number wounded there during the siege. The killed were interred at night at the Potter's Field. Many were killed in dwellings outside of the Fort.

Laborers were threatened with death if they disclosed the facts about the killed. People are constantly inquiring for friends, and are assured they are at Sullivan's Island.

Another, who was at Morris Island, says 150 men were killed there and 40 at Sullivan's Island. They make the same statement relative to the dead being buried at night.

They also state that the negroes only want their leaders to give the word, when the slaughter will be terrible.

BALTIMORE, April 29th.—A spontaneous Union meeting was held to-night in East Baltimore. About 20,000 attended. Straight-out Union speeches were made. The Stars and Stripes were unfurled amid great enthusiasm.

Steamers now run regularly between here and Perryville, making complete communication with Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS, April 29th.—Fortifications commanding the railroad and the country for some twenty miles from Annapolis, were thrown up yesterday. Annapolis was made a military depot yesterday. General Butler will remain here.

From an attache of our Minister to Paris, just arrived from Washington, we have reliable confirmation that 10,000 troops from the Southern Confederacy are now in Virginia, and more pouring in.

The Administration have notified Gov. Letcher, that one step of advance from Richmond will cause a speedy invasion of Virginia from the West. Farmers from Virginia have forced the Secession lines and report a strong Union feeling a few miles from the Capital.

We learn from private sources that the Secessionists saved 6,000 muskets at Harper's Ferry.

On Saturday night the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went to Washington to get the road from Baltimore to Washington open, but met with no success.

It is said the Maryland Legislature refused to pass the ordinance of Secession by a two-thirds vote.

It is also reported that an armistice of six days has been made, and the Secretary of War has gone to Richmond. The latter item creates great dissatisfaction here, and it is generally doubted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—A large number of Baltimoreans, who were driven from their homes by the mob, have returned to that city with their families, the Union element being restored to power.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Forts Madison and *Nonsense* (?), near Annapolis, are occupied by our troops.

The *National Intelligencer* says both houses of the Maryland Legislature passed resolutions affirming the right of the General Government to march troops through Maryland without hindrance, to defend Washington.

Correspondence from the South represent that North Carolina will go out of the Union by acclamation.

The Virginians are removing all the machinery from Harper's Ferry to Richmond.

A special dispatch to the *Post* says the presence of Sherman's Battery at Elkton, Maryland, *changed the community from Secessionists to Unionists.*

Troops are concentrating around Baltimore.

Troops are already in western Virginia, and a force of Federal troops will soon be posted at Frederick.

Gov. Letcher has been notified that any approach of the Confederate troops toward Washington will be the signal for an instant attack on Richmond and Norfolk.

Washington despatches to the *Commercial* says a Union Convention will be held in Wheeling, May 13th, composed of delegates from western Virginia. The Secessionists will attempt to conciliate them by granting the demand to tax slave property.

HARRISBURGH, April 30.—The Chief Justice of Vermont was in Richmond on Friday last, and had a full opportunity of judging of the number of the troops there. He estimates them at 11,000, and believes that 15,000 more were south of that point in motion northward.

A gentleman holding an official position in Washington arrived here to-day after one week's stay in Va. He communicates the important fact that the vote against secession in the secret session of the Virginia Convention was fully 50, and not 16 as reported. He got this information from a prominent member of the Convention, who dared not make the statement public. No papers dared publish it.

A dispatch from Frederick says a gentleman from Washington informs him that Gen. Scott showed him, yesterday, the copy of a proclamation to be issued immediately, declaring martial law in the in the District of Columbia, and on the line of the railroad established by the Government for National purposes, so far as to suspend the right of *habeas corpus*.

It is asserted that the Maryland Legislature will not even pass a bill calling a State convention, but content themselves with making a calm and dignified appeal to the country.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Senator Hunter, William C. Rives, William Preston, Judges Camden and Brockenbrough, have been appointed by the Virginia convention as delegates to the Southern Congress.

Gen. Harney has been released by the Governor of Virginia. This, however, is a matter of indifference to the Administration. He has arrived in Washington.

The Virginia convention has passed an ordinance establishing the navy of Virginia, and authorizing banks to issue one and two-dollar notes.

The light-house at Capes Henry and Charles show no lights.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Col. Ripley has been appointed head of the Ordnance Bureau, in place of Craig, ordered to other duty. Lieut. Ogle has been dismissed from the army for failing to render his accounts.

Some of the Virginia papers quietly hint of the formation of a military camp in the vicinity of Dumfrey, twenty-five miles below Alexandria.

One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Thousand Troops Called into Service.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The troops called out by the order of to-day are all additional to the 75,000 already required. The whole number called for by the Government thus far is: Volunteers by proclamation, 75,000; volunteers for three years service, 40,000; regulars for five years service, 25,000; for seven years' service, 18,000; being a total of 158,000 men—that is, 75,000 the week before last, and 83,000 to-day. Even this falls short of the real number, as several States send double the number of regiments asked for.

Western Virginia in Self-Defence.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—Intelligent gentlemen from Western Virginia, waited on our State Administration—invoking its influence with the National Administration to procure arms for them to defend themselves. They say that all Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, can be held, if the necessary arms were given in time. They said they were endorsed by the public sentiment of that portion of Virginia. They went westward from here, and the State Administration has complied with their request.

Death of Bishop Onderdonk.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Bishop Onderdonk died this forenoon, aged 70.

Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—Gov. Curtin's message, in extra session, speaks of the unexampled promptness and patriotism with which States have responded to the call of the President. It says the slaughter of northern troops in Baltimore, for the pretended offence of marching at the call of the Federal Government peaceably over soil admittedly in the Union, with the object of defending the common capital, imposed new duties and responsibilities on the States and administration. This state of things cannot be submitted to, whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise. There can be permitted no hostile soil nor obstructed thoroughfare between the States undoubtedly loyal and their national seat of Government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people, armed in the service of the Government; but we must be fully assured of the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the capitol by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government, peaceably if possible, but by force, if necessary. The time for temporizing and forbearance with this rebellion is passed. More companies have been tendered than will make up the entire compliment.

The Governor communicates the fact that the Banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money necessary for the common defense of the general welfare of the State and nation. The loan of $500,000 is not yet exhausted; but a much larger sum will be required.

The Legislature has been convened, not only to complete the reorganization of the militia laws of the State, but to give the Governor authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow such sums of money as will be necessary for extraordinary requirements. In order to protect the border, he recommends the immediate organization of 15 regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the United States service. He recommends an act legalizing and authorizing appropriations for families of volunteers; also recommends the passage of a Judiciary Law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

From New York City.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The bank statement for the week ending Saturday, is as follows: Increase in loans, $115,895; decrease in specie $1,678,587; increase in circulation $11,419; decrease in deposits $518,008.

The Croton Aqueduct is guarded by the police in consequence of fears that traitors may attempt to blow up the piers of the High Bridge.

The schooner R. R. Cuyler is to be made a gun boat.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Special messengers sail on the next European steamer to purchase half a million dollars worth of arms for this State.

The *Times* special correspondent at Frederick (Md.) says: The direct vote on Secession in the House stood 53 against Secession, 13 for it. The Senate has published an address denying any intention to pass a Secession ordinance.

Senator Mason last night made a violent secession speech.

All the Union men are leaving Eastern Virginia, where heavy depredations are made on private property by an armed rabble.

An armed secession corps has been pronounced by a State Judge, illegal, and the sheriff directed to take their arms from them.

From Missouri.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., April 30.—A company of 65 men over forty five years of age, organized to-day armed, and equipped with all the necessaries of warfare.

ST LOUIS, April 30.—The junior editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, just from Mobile, says it is not the intention of the Confederate forces to attack Fort Pickens at present, unless provoked by aggressive movements on the part of the garrison. The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* makes the same statement.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* says that the County Court of Lafayette County appropriated $80,000 to arm the county, conditional upon the Legislature legalizing the act.

Col. Alvord, agent of the Overland Mail, has made arrangements to start one daily stage, or more if necessary, from St. Joseph; mail to leave St. Louis, and taking the North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads to the latter place. This arrangement is predicated, however, upon the fact that Missouri don't secede.

Repairing and Building the Bridges.

HARRISBURGH, April 29.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has given the Government frames for new bridges to repair those destroyed on the Northern Central. A large number of workmen and engineers have been quietly concentrated at York for this purpose. They will be protected by troops. It is the intention to guard every bridge clear of Baltimore; after arriving at that city, they will attempt to pass around the city, and reach the Relay House at the Junction of the B. & O. and Washington Roads. Should this prove successful, it will hold the place permanently.

PHILADELPHIA April 30.—Trains run from Baltimore to Wheeling, but are searched at Harper's Ferry by secessionists, who are all along the route.

Military Movements.

DETROIT, April 30.—The propeller Winona, having on board the Artillery Company, lately stationed at Mackinac, passed here for Buffalo to-day. The two regiments of State volunteers, authorized by the Legislature last winter, are now full, and are quartered in this city, ready to be mustered into service. The Legislature, which will meet next Tuesday, it is believed will authorize a loan of two millions dollars for war purposes, and provide for troops sufficient for any contingency. A company of Flying Artillery from Coldwater, Michigan, having a battery of four guns and full complement of men and horses, arrived here to-night, having been accepted by the War Department in addition to the Michigan quota. The horses of this company are all contributions from the people of Coldwater and vicinity, and are pronounced the finest collection ever exhibited in the State.

All the railroad companies in the State transport troops free of charge.

Fiendish Outrage upon an Irish American Citizen.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The sch. B. D. Pitts arrived from Charleston, bringing 21 passengers, including the crew of the steamer Nashville. James Tracy, a native of Ireland, his wife and five children are passengers. Tracy had declared his intention to become a citizen, and had a small farm near Charleston, which was confiscated by the Secessionists, because he refused to fight against the flag he had sworn to protect. He was seized, tied to the fence, hands over his head, and given five hundred lashes. His wife was kicked and otherwise ill used by the traitors. Tracy served in the Mexican army under Scott.

Ohio Volunteers.

COLUMBUS, April 30.—Up to this evening ninety-six boxes of Sharp's rifles have been received here under the Quarter Master's recent purchases, also twelve boxes of English Enfield rifles, from New York, twenty to a box; also five boxes of artillery sabres, also seven hundred and one boxes of cartridges, one thousand to a box. Twelve thousand stand of arms on their way here were also at Cleveland last night.

Senator Schleich, Dem., has been appointed Brigadier General. Enough Companies are now accepted to make nineteen or twenty regiments.

Highly Indignant.

FREDRICK, MD. April 30.—Gov. Hicks has sent a message to the Legislature enclosing a memorial from citizens of Washington and Frederick counties, protesting against the right soldiers from Virginia invading the soil the soil of Maryland outraging the feelings of the people by searching private dwellings.—The Governor disclaims giving Virginians such right, and requests the Legislature to act on it. Refused.

Maryland Legislature Refuses to Pass a Secession Ordinance.

FREDERICK, Md., April 29.—The House to-day was petitioned by 216 voters of Prince George's Co., praying the Legislature to pass an act of Secession immediately.

The Committee on Federal Relations subsequently reported that the Legislature possessed no such power, and the report was adopted by the House without a division.

From Alton, Ill.

ALTON, Ill., April 29.—The report that the steamer City of Alton had captured a quantity of powder in transit from St. Louis to Jefferson City is false.

A regiment of Illinois volunteers under command of Col. Cook, arrived here to-day from Springfield, and are now encamped in the old State prison grounds.

From New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—The Governor's Message to the Legislature recommends a two millions loan at 7 per cent.; also, to purchase cannon, arms, munitions of war, raising four regiments for State service, subject to the call of the Government. Also, for fortifying the Southern boundaries of the State.

From Big Muddy.

CAMP HAYDEN, April 29.—It is very hot to-day, and drilling draws out the sweat. We expect to go to Cairo to-day, but don't know certain. They want the Zouaves to go and leave the artillery, but Capt. Hayden won't consent. We are all wearing the captured secession shirts and shoes.

Capt. Hayden is out today, and pretty well.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 29.—The Mexican mail arrived here on Sunday morning, being twelve days out from Santa Fe. The outgoing mail of the 11th, with Hon. Mr. Otero and family, was met at Brant's Ford, and would arrive at Santa Fe in 11 days.

Eighteen hundred people had left Santa Fe for the San Juan mines. Reports from the mines are very flattering.

No Indians were seen on the route.

Col. Crittenden had gone South with his command after the Apaches.

Lieut. Thomas, John Webber and C. Clark, came through as passengers.

From Europe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 29.—The steamship Adriatic arrived here this afternoon. She left Galway Tuesday the 23d.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady. Consols 91⅞@92. News generally unimportant.

Madrid papers deny that the Spanish Government intends to reject the offer of reincorporation of San Domingo with Spain.

Polish provinces were being divested of Russian troops for concentration at Warsaw.

A writ of execution has been issued against the Great Eastern, at the suit of Scott Russell, to satisfy his claims. It is reported in conservative circles that the British Parliament are preparing strong opposition to Gladstone's project, in hopes of a ministerial crisis. All the great mercantile houses in Marseilles had suspended payment, in consequence of the failure of the Turkish Government to provide for its acceptances and refusal of the Bank of France to continue advances.

In the Italian Parliament, Garibaldi said he was not satisfied with Cavour's expedition, and that the prospects were alarming, and he insisted on the organization of the southern army. The motion was carried, 197 against 75. Lord John Russell says that the proposed Conference in regard to the slave trade had not been held, because the American government had refused to take part in it.

LONDON, April 23.—The Budget was opened in the House of Commons last night. The opposition denounced it generally, but proposed no amendment. Consols this morning were at 91⅞@92.

Latest from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, April 29.—The Coach and Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed here at noon yesterday.

DENVER, April 25th.—Serious apprehensions of Indian difficulties are entertained. They can very easily cut off all the Plains travel and trade. Col. Boone, Indian Agent, sent a courier to Fort Wise yesterday with a requisition for two companies of cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to march thither in an hour's notice. Should indications continue unfavorable, they will be ordered up very soon.

Intense feeling respecting the war in the States prevailed throughout this country. A small Secession flag was displayed by a business house here yesterday evening, but it was so insignificant that no notice was taken of it. Union flags are waving in many parts of the city, and the Union feeling is almost unanimous.

The Military Express to the New Mexico Forts has been discontinued.

From Fort Monroe.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamer Chesapeake returned from Fort Monroe after landing 3300 barrels provisions.

Privateering in Virginia—The War Excitement.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1861.

Advices from Richmond are interesting. Gov. Letcher has seized all light draft vessels and steamers for privateering purposes. The regular liners Yorktown and Jamestown are now being fitted with privateering armaments, and are to be manned very fully. The privateering enlistment is very active, and, no doubt, by a week hence thirty vessels will be sent out from Richmond alone. When these steamers were seized, our flag was hauled down and the Secession flag hoisted and saluted.

On the steamer from Richmond, just arrived, among 200 passengers, there were 30 women. Before the steamer was advertised two days there were over 100 applications for passage. Thousands were preparing to leave the city. Business was prostrated, and there was disaffection among the lower classes. Provisions were very short. There is a sufficient supply of flour to last four months. Potatoes were $3 per bushel. Drugs would last three weeks. There was a very limited stock of clothing.

There are between 4,000 and 6,000 troops in Richmond, of whom 2,000 are South Carolinians. All are eager for Washington, which they expect to have in a week. The surrender of Fort Sumter intoxicates them, and they feel as though they were omnipotent. Troops are being daily sent to Harper's Ferry and Alexandria. Their belief is that there are but 5,000 troops at Washington, that Maryland has blocked future transportation, and that demoralization exists at the North. If Washington is attacked it will be by bombardment.

Among the passengers by the Richmond was Mr. Ritchie, of *The Richmond Whig*, and, as it is rumored that he goes abroad to buy arms for the Southern Confederacy, I suggest to District Attorney Smith, that he should interfere with any such treasonable negotiation. Others have notified Mr. Smith to-night, and doubtless Mr. Ritchie's plans will be frustrated.

The Virginia troops now raised are well armed, but many of the rank and file are impatient of control.

There is great apprehension throughout the State that a servile insurrection will take place ere long, and planters are doubling their precautions and removing their families. It is a somewhat singular fact that twenty Charleston ladies reached this city to-night on their way to Eastern cities for safety, while the wives of Messrs. Doubleday and Seymour were literally unable to find lodgings in the City of Charleston after the evacuation of Fort Moultrie.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Union Meeting at Baltimore—The Star Spangled Banner Flying—H. Winter Davis in the Streets—The Union Men of Baltimore Firm.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, April 29—10 P. M.

Order prevails here to-day. Large numbers of women and children are promenading the streets as usual. Conservative sentiment is gaining rapidly.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis has been publicly walking and driving through the streets of Baltimore for several days past, wholly unmolested. It is understood that the newly appointed Federal officers for Baltimore will enter upon their duties on Wednesday next. Some pretend to say that they will be resisted, but the authorities are prepared to protect them.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held to-night on Fell's Point. Probably a thousand persons were present. The meeting assembled in front of the Police Station. The American flag was hoisted and wildly cheered. No attempt was made to take it down. Innumerable smaller National flags were displayed. Cornelius L. Leary, a prominent lawyer, addressed the meeting, making a conservative, patriotic speech, amidst great cheering. John Wilmot, a Baltimorean, also spoke. Resolutions were passed to sustain the Government and preserve order. They counsel peace and obedience to the laws.

It was also resolved not to molest the Government troops, and agreed to call ward meetings of the Union party and friends of the Union in all the wards of the city next Friday, for the purpose of effecting a thorough organization. There was no disturbance of any kind. It seems difficult to prevent the Unionists from hoisting the Stars and Stripes. They are determined on doing so at all hazards.

New Advertisements.

To Rent.

Wanted.

For Sale.

Boarding.

Lost.

Auction Sales.

Amusements.

icago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

[illegible] LAW AND [illegible]

y dont they stop provisions at Cal- and South? Why are we all the putting bread in the bellies of men will use the strength they deride on, in plunging at our throats? questons that are asked on every . The answer is as ready as the in- is proper: Because the Government legal power to do so, unless car- re consigned directly to the seceding . Kentucky and Tennessee, both nable and disloyal, are nominally in nion, and as long as they remain so, with them cannot be legally inter- l. To-day they are the groceries in he rebellious South buys her sup- but it is better that we should yet a give aid and comfort to the enemy gh them, than that a greater should be done by an t upon the rights and eges of the professedly loyal . We enter upon a time when the ints of law will be greatly loosened; we should be sorry to see that the lent and his Cabinet set the first con- ous example of infidelity to that which have sworn to support. As the fight ens, the necessity for declaring mar- w at Cairo and perhaps all along the river as far up as Cincinnati, will perative; and that iron rule, setting and superseding the civil code, will the stopping of provisions a job the riety of which all will admit. We do now but the time for the declaration at law at Cairo has already come. If ommanding officer there be convinced the people of Kentucky, Tennessee Arkansas, or any number of them can- e held to their loyalty by the civil au- ities of those States, and that they are lying the enemy with means of attack the Federal government, his justifi- n is ample, and he ought to lose no in putting forth his full power to hold in check. Let him weigh the testi- y and prepare to act.

COMING DOWN.

he crazy journalists, who, during the Washington was threatened, loudly censuring the President for his posed inaction and indifference, are earnest in his praise. They see that , not the Administration, were in fault, that, at the very moment when their ries were the fiercest, the efforts the Cabinet were the most ardu- A little time has lifted the curtain which concealed the opera- s of the Government from view, and fact now stands confessed, that since nter fell, the President, though embar- ed by traitors and doubtful men in the artments in the Navy, and on the field, made superhuman efforts and that e efforts have been attended with ex- rdinary success. No man could have e more.

et the causeless outcry be a lesson to remembered during the whole campaign. nceforth, the newspapers, we assume, l know little of the plans and purposes those in power The details of the cam- gn will be communicated only as they rk themselves out in events; and though may often be at loss to know what this or t means—why men are ordered here or y they are not sent yonder, why this place not and that place is attacked—we must e that confidence in the military iefs which will enable us to realize that y are doing all things well. The in- mity of our race is to growl—not criti- e, but growl; and that has been offen- ely and ridiculously displayed in the mments on recent events. Men who ver saw a thousand troops in a mass, o know positively nothing of military erations as a science, and who are pro- undly ignorant of the present field of perations and the sources of danger, are ose who have been the most savage in their enundations of what at last proves to have en done well and with unexampled celeri- y.

We do not object to all this because of ur feeling of respect and admiration for Mr. Lincoln; but because it weakens the onfidence of the people in the skill and nowledge of their rulers just at the mo- ment when every patriotic consideration ids us keep that confidence unimpaired. et us hope, then, as the war goes on, we hall have less of this sweeping condemna- ion of motives and acts from men who eed to be taught the rudiments of the ilitary art. At least let the critics hold heir censures until they possess them- elves of the facts upon which complaints ay be based. Going off at half-cock, is o recommendation to any piece, whether rom a newspaper office or a government rsenal.

LLINOIS, NORTH AND SOUTH, IN AND FOR THE UNION.

It is with deep regret, that in the present risis, we are compelled to cast any impu- ations or doubt upon the patriotism, loyalty nd devotion to our Union of Southern Illi- ois—the first point of settlement in our oble State—the scene of the first strug- les with the wilderness and its hardships, with the savage and his revengeful cun- ing—the home of the old "rangers"—the minute-men of our young and helpless ter- itory, whose horses were ever saddled and heir rifles ever ready for the defence or ight. Southern Illinois would be false to ll its instincts of patriotism and loyalty— o all the honor it has won in our early his- ory, if now, when our very national ex- stence is periled, when the brave old flag which they flung to the breeze, and bore ravely and triumphantly in battle, is hreatened with dishonor, her sons should rove recreant to their country, their gov- rnment, their State, and their national anner.

Southern Illinoisans more than all of us new-comers and brief dwellers here, must feel heir deepest heart stirred by current events. No traitors themselves, they can only de- pise treachery in others. For more than ixty years the home-guard and defend- rs of the State, they will spurn the perfi- ious hands that would spread disloyalty nd treachery among her brave people. orward among the foremost in Indian ight, in the war of 1812, in the triumphant ampaign of Mexico, her people will not e the last to answer to the trumpet call to efend our country's existence, its govern- ent, its flag, its honor.

Southern Illinois shares with Northern llinois in the blessings and glory of our tate and National Government. Her people ave seen the little one become ten thou- and, and the small one a great nation. They, with us, exult in our agricultural easures, and our railroads, unsurpassed extent, and opening unrivalled fa- ilities of communication and trade. They, we have the prophetic foresight, to an- ipate its prophetic power, greatness and rosperity, if, as one people, united heart d hand, all for our country, its integrity d permanence, we stand up for the old nion as it was, defend it against all ene- ies and traitors, and manfully sustain the onstitution and Government, founded d placed in our sacred charge, by the [illegible] of the Revolution.

The [illegible], which is menacing our coun- [illegible], however, is not a war mere- [illegible] existence [illegible]. "You are warring f sectional [illegible] is false. It is not the inst the South [illegible] war; but the trai- [illegible] against which we [illegible], who, for [illegible] and perjured loan [illegible] ruin, and [illegible] our country [illegible] patriotic country, [illegible] effort to restore our distracted flag, till it shall float again and forever in honor, and defiance to its enemies, over our whole land.

Southern Illinois is doing her duty. It is rallying its volunteers to the national defense. It is, through its patriotic delegates at Springfield, loyally and faithfully sustaining our Government, in cheerful obedience to our country's call. It will not permit a hostile invasion on its territory; it will give blood for blood, in maintenance of our country's honor. While our imperilled nation says, "to the North—give! and to the South, keep not back!" all will stand faithfully, side by side, fighting for the old flag, sustaining the Constitutional Government of our fathers; and putting an utter end to the rebellion, treachery and traitorous secession, which seeks to blot out the name, and forever extinguish the glory of the American Union.

A WORD TO THE FARMERS.

Every body cannot, and for the present should not if he could, go to the wars. The ranks are nearly full of patriotic young men, and men in middle life, and until a third call is made, very few more soldiers can be enlisted. While, therefore all should continue on the alert, and whenever our country calls, hold themselves ready to go at a moment's warning, we hope all our readers will devote themselves assiduously to their ordinary pursuits. Farmers especially should be unusually active. Plow, plant and sow with all your might. The hundred and sixty-three thousand men already called into the field must all have provisions. The West has an immense surplus from last year's crop; but the markets of the country and the foreign demand will absorb all that and probably as much more as our prairies can yield with the most careful and energetic culture. The season thus far has been very backward and every exertion should now be put forth, that when fall comes our garners may again be overflowing with abundance.

It is too early to speculate upon the prospects of a foreign market, but the precarious condition of European affairs, renders it more than likely that the present large export will be continued. The excellent quality of last year's crop and its abundance, will encourage foreign dealers as well as governments to increase their orders. It is important that we should always be prepared to fill all foreign orders for breadstuffs and provisions, so that the balance of trade may be in our favor. It makes all the difference in the world whether we receive or are obliged to pay that balance in coin.

While on the crops we must not forget to urge our farmers to cultivate the Sorghum extensively. Experience has already demonstrated that in ordinary seasons the crop is profitable. Much knowledge and skill have been gained in the manufacture of syrup and now that our supplies of molasses and sugar are quite sure to be cut off by the war which the Southern traitors have forced upon us, it is doubly important that our farmers should as far as possible supply the deficiency. That the crop will prove very profitable there can scarcely be a doubt. Let everybody, therefore, who can, cultivate a field of Sorghum.

Beef and pork must be in large demand to feed our armies. Victory, if the war be long, will depend not only upon the number of men the Government can equip and bring into the field, but upon its ability to feed them. Our farmers need have no fears that the markets of the country will not absorb every pound of beef and pork they can possibly raise. Let the flocks of sheep be carefully fed and protected, for millions of pounds of wool will be wanted to manufacture into clothes and blankets for our brave soldiers. The farmer who turns the sod, cultivates the corn, or tends the herd, is now as directly in the line of patriotic service as the man who shoulders the musket. It is as much the duty of the father and the mother, the younger brothers and the sisters, who remain at home, to provide amply for the older brothers or for their neighbors who have enlisted, as it is for those brothers and friends to brave the dangers of the battle-field to sustain the Constitution and the laws of the country. The home duty is far less attractive, but it is none the less essential to success.

Note from Senator Mack.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

SPRINGFIELD, April 26, 1861.

Your mistake in the presenting of my bill for the sale of State bonds is bringing upon me rather more curses than I care to take, and I wish you to make a note of the error. The bill provided that in payment for the bonds the Governor might receive currency that was *wholly* secured by the bonds of this State, the United States, or the State of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa or Minnesota. Your report made it read: "The bills of any bank in this State, the United States, New York, Ohio, Iowa or Minnesota," which makes a most wonderful difference. I thought, and still think, that currency for the bonds at par as above, based entirely on those securities, is *safe* to take and easy to use, and that the effort to sell a large amount of our bonds in New York would result in a large depreciation, &c.

I will be obliged to you if you will correct this error. Respectfully, &c.

A. W. MACK.

Financial Desperation.

The "fifteen million loan" still drag its slow length along. Much of it is not yet taken, and so desperate is the financial condition of the traitors that they are obliged to call on the negroes to help them raise the wind. In proof of which statement, read the following from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, which we find in the New Orleans *Picayune*, prefaced with exultant comments:

The poor African, and the Confederate Loan.—Albert, a slave, the property of Gen. S. G. Hardaway, accosted Mr. Knox, President of the Central Bank and Chairman of the Board of Loan Commissioners, this morning, on the steps of the Central Bank, when the following conversation ensued:

"Good morning, Mr. Knox; I am told you have some Southern Confederacy bonds for sale."

"Yes, Albert, *the loan is not all taken*, although it is being rapidly subscribed for."

"Well, Mr. Knox, I want to take some; I have got three hundred dollars which I have saved out of my earnings in odd times, and I want to put it in these bonds if you will let me."

"You cannot do so without your master's consent," replied Mr. Knox; "but if he is willing, there will be no difficulty about it."

Albert went out, found his master, obtained his consent, and the books of the loan subscription show three hundred dollars of coupon bonds subscribed for and paid "by Samuel G. Hardaway, trustee for his slave Albert," and with the money of Albert.

Alfred, the slave of Col. W. Crawford Bibb, being told of Albert's subscription, drew out one hundred dollars which he had on deposit, and subscribed for coupon bonds to that amount.

We give the facts—Greeley may make the comments.

Greeley will make "his comments" in due time, but in the meanwhile we have a remark or two to offer. The "poor African" is a shrewd observer of passing events, and a good judge of human nature. The subscriptions of "Albert" and "Alfred"—doubtless pampered body servants and "half-breeds"—were to them a good investment, as they purchased notoriety, popularity, and privileges, which the colored persons will turn to account. Furthermore, they see the gathering of revolutionary elements which may explode and scatter the "peculiar institution" to fragments, and they conceive it to be prudent to retain as much of the confidence of their masters as practicable until the day of deliverance draweth nigh. Those "colored persons" knew that their little hoards might be converted into forced loans at any moment, and it was taking time by the forelock to invest in coupon bonds. They concluded that if the Southern confederacy proved a success the interest would be paid and the principal would be as secure as any "nigger money" could be. But if the new Dahomey collapsed they would lose in company with the whites what otherwise might be confiscated by the Secessionists.

This whole matter is a striking comment upon the financial desperation of the secession cause. Its adherents are already reduced to the necessity of borrowing money from the live darkeys, and before long we may expect to hear of them stealing coppers from dead niggers' eyes.

A PATRIOT.—Rev. Mr. Evans, the patriotic editor of the Baltimore *Patriot*, whom the Plug Uglies drove from that city, attended a meeting in Philadelphia, a few days since at which the Star Spangled Banner was sung. At which [illegible] Mr. Evans was found on bended [illegible] the close [illegible] of his chair, overcome with [illegible] by the [illegible] native of Virginia, and has [illegible] Maryland, but has not [illegible] to his country.

FROM NEW DAHOMEY.

Facts and Rumors from Various Quarters.

Fort Pickens and Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH—BEAUREGARD SAID TO BE MARCHING ON WASHINGTON WITH 35,000 MEN.—Two gentlemen, whose good standing and truthfulness are vouched for by parties in this city, arrived from the South yesterday, and took quarters at the Burnet House. They state that they left Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, and that troops were marching briskly from all direction. General Beauregard was moving towards Richmond at the head of 35,000 men, and expected to be joined at that place with from 5,000 to 15,000 Virginia troops, after which he was to attack Washington. *Yesterday was the day set apart for the seizure of the National Capital.—Cincinnati Gazette, Monday.*

THE LATEST ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.—We have reliable advices from Montgomery up to Wednesday evening. Jeff. Davis was there at that time. He had not been sick, as reported in the New York papers, but was expected to leave on the following day for Norfolk, Va. Troops were moving in that direction. Two companies marched out of Montgomery on Wednesday, to take the cars for Virginia. Between Montgomery and Nashville, our informant observed large numbers drilling, but there were a few troops moving. It was understood that an immediate attack on Washington had been determined upon, and the capture of that place was confidently expected. It was believed that it was feebly defended. The people were not aware of the movements in the North. The leaders were taking care to suppress information upon this point. If it is true, as stated in a telegraphic dispatch which we publish this morning, that Gov. Letcher of Virginia has asserted that no troops shall pass over the line of his State to invade either Washington or Maryland, the announcement is merely a ruse, or the rebels have concluded that the Capital cannot be taken. We stated, a few days since, that last Sunday night Gov. Pickens sent a dispatch to Jeff. Davis that Letcher was calling for help to attack the Capital. This was not a rumor, but a positive fact. We had our information directly from a gentleman, who at the time, occupied a position which enabled him to read the dispatch referred to.

Our informant, first alluded to in this article says Sunday (yesterday) had been decided upon to attack the Capital.

The facts communicated to us regarding the movement of troops, corresponds with the dispatches from Cairo, printed in another place.

Unless an attack shall be made upon Washington within a few days, the delay may be regarded as a virtual defeat of the rebels, who had calculated with so much confidence upon the capture of that city. No reliance whatever is to be placed in Letcher's proposition upon this point. He has proved himself a traitor and robber, and is not to be trusted for a moment. The Government must not listen to him for an instant, or to any one else arrayed either directly or indirectly against the country. If the Confederates do not attack Washington, the United States army must move forward promptly and attack the rebels wherever they shall be found. The heads of the leading traitors, and a general submission to the regularly constituted authorities of the country are the only terms upon which the people of the North will agree to check the movement that has been set on foot for the suppression of the rebellion. This is the ultimatum of those who have pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" in defense of the Government.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Monday.*

THE REBEL NAVY.—The Rebels have set about supplying themselves with a navy by stealing private property wherever they find it. The new iron propeller North Carolina, owned by Cromwell & Co., of New York, has been seized at Wilmington, N. C. She is fast, 700 tons burden, draws 10 feet when light, and has two masts. The propellers Potomac and and George's Creek, belonging to Cromwell & Co., have been seized at Baltimore. These three steamers are well suited for gun-boats. The entire line of boats belonging to Charles Morgan, Esq., of New York, twelve in number, running between New Orleans and Galveston, have also been stolen; they are 2[illegible]0 feet in length, and draw 10 feet loaded. They are fine boats, and will be valuable to the Rebels. We may expect soon to hear of them off our coast.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEGRO TROUBLES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The negroes of New Orleans are being made sensible that the whites are afraid of them. The negro churches have been closed; several steamboat crews of blacks, both slave and free, have been locked up, and every measure resorted to to prevent servile insurrection.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. A. G. Jerome, of New York, who has been for some weeks in Florida, and was in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday last, stopped in this city yesterday. He says the entire available force of the Confederate States is being hurried to Virginia, and that the movement of troops northward was commenced immediately after the surrender of Fort Sumter. The war talk in the extreme South is all about taking Washington. The time when it was understood the capture would take place was Saturday last. The use to be made of Washington was the destruction of the public buildings, and the possession of the archives of the Government. The Southerners claimed that they would be able to make the attack upon Washington city with fifty thousand men. Mr. Jerome thinks it probable, from what he saw, that the secessionists have an army of thirty-five thousand men within striking distance of Washington. They had apparently no apprehensions of a failure in their movements upon that city. There were seven hundred (numbers so reported) Kentuckians in Nashville, Saturday morning, going to join the Confederate army. Cattle trains are running on the Nashville and Chattanooga road, carrying the best beef of Kentucky for the use of the Confederate armies. There is to be no immediate attack upon Fort Pickens. The word passes, "Take Washington first." Mr. Jerome is accompanied by about a dozen ladies and gentlemen, who in the present state of the country, prefer to make their residence in the North. Among them are several young ladies of New England birth, who have been teachers in Southern seminaries.

GENERAL NEWS.—We have entirely reliable information from Montgomery, Ala., from private sources, up to Wednesday night last. At that time Jeff. Davis was still there, but was to leave for Virginia the next day. Several bodies of secessionist troops were moving Eastward, under orders to rendezvous at Norfolk.

No information had reached Montgomery with regard to any attack on Fort Pickens.

The fifteen million loan of the Confederate States, was generally said to have dragged heavily. There was no knowing at Montgomery of more than *one and a half millions* of it having been actually taken—the balance reported being "fancy bids," or telegraphic reports for buncombe.

One application has been made to the Confederate Government for letters of marque. It was by a Capt. Meyer, formerly commander of a Mississippi steamer.

The people were ready and determined to fight. Northern men were everywhere in peril of their lives. Taxation was heavy, and the wish for a raid upon the North general.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

PLAN FOR THE DEFENSE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The following plan for the defense of New Orleans has been presented to the Common Council of that city: The submarine battery, for such it is represented, placed in position and ready for use, consists of an oval shell made of thin copper, the longer diameter of which is three feet six inches, the shorter two feet eight inches. In this are placed several copper tubes, and in the tubes conical shot, the lower part of the tubes and the lower part of the battery being filled with powder; the upper part of the battery containing atmospheric air, for the purpose of insuring perfect combustion of the powder, and also for the purpose of giving the battery the right specific gravity. The charcoal points, are connected with the shore by copper wires. The battery is anchored in the river at the most favorable point, the top of the battery being about the depth that a vessel's keel would be below the surface.—When an enemy's vessel passes over, the operator on shore, by means of a galvanic battery, sends an electric current along the copper wires, which, reaching the charcoal points, plays between them, ignites the powder, and blows up the vessel. A series of these batteries could be placed at various points on the river, and, without loss to ourselves, we could destroy an enemy's fleet. Seeing its great advantages, I have considered the plan worthy of your attention as citizens, and as guardians of the public safety of a great commercial metropolis, open to the attack of an insolent enemy.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN BALTIMORE.—The following incident, related by the sufferer, will explain the state of affairs in Baltimore:

One of my informants, while walking toward the Adams Express Company's office, on Baltimore street, a day or two ago, met a band of marauders, numbering at least seventy or eighty, who were marching through the city, yelling like fiends, screaming like wild cats, and prancing like Indians around a war-fire. He endeavored to escape observation by stepping into a doorway, when one of the fiercest of the company, with a whoop like the whistle of a hundred first-class locomotives combined, rushed after him, drew him forth by the nape of the neck, while the rest of the gallant chevaliers gathered close about him.

"Hurrah for Maryland, you d—d whelp," said they. "Hurrah for Maryland," said he. "Do it again," said the army of freemen; and do it again he did. "Now, then, fall into the ranks, or we will cut your heart out and make you eat it, with your own claret for a sauce," said the chivalric band; and he had to do it. And they went on whooping, yelling, shouting, and screaming, as if, like devils incarnate, they were on their way to their own dark home, compelling this rather venerable and entirely sedate involuntary participant to dance and prance and shout for Maryland in such a way as almost drove him mad. They then "borrowed" what cash and loose change he had with him, and sent him off with a kick behind and rough maledictions all around him.

Army and Troops.

Some curiosity, if not anxiety, is felt throughout the State as to the destination of the forces raised in this State, and the reason they are still retained in camp here. In response to this feeling we may say that the troops are detained solely because they are not yet fully supplied with arms. Up to Saturday night about 2,000 rifled muskets had been received and distributed, but the remaining 4,000 are still behind, probably on the way, and will be received this week. No accoutrements have yet been received, and the troops cannot move, of course, till fully equipped; and if they did move they would be of no use. The embarrassment of the Government by the apprehension of an attack on the Capital, and the cutting off of communication with the North, has caused the delay. When armed the troops will at once march to their destination, which we are not authorized to reveal. In the meanwhile drilling is going on rapidly, and by the time the arms and equipments are received the troops will be in a very fair state of discipline. So that no harm has yet come, or will probably come, of the delay.—*Indianapolis Journal, 29th.*

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

Negotiations Between Maryland and the Secessionists of Virginia—Preparations to Secure Fort Monroe—Treason in the Light-Houses.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

As soon as the Baltimore riots occurred, *deputations were sent from the Maryland secessionists to all the Southern States asking for help and for arms and ammunition.* Virginia has no small arms to spare. North Carolina has just seized a considerable number at the Fayetteville Arsenal, but not more than the State will need. Maryland will get no help from North Carolina. Virginia can spare a portion of the cannon taken at the Navy-yard, and no doubt some will be shipped to Baltimore, if the boats now running between Norfolk and Baltimore are not searched every time they pass Fort Monroe. I am amazed at the culpable carelessness of the Government in regard to the obvious duty of self protection. It is more than a week since the State of Virginia inaugurated hostilities against the United States Government by attempting the capture of certain vessels-of-war, and the actual seizure of a revenue cutter, and the transportation from Richmond hither of cannon, with the avowed purpose of assaulting and taking the Navy yard. Yet the commander of Fort Monroe allows the little steamers of Norfolk, that are scouring around the harbor, busy day and night in perfecting the hostile organization against the Government, to land at the dock of the fort, to put off and take on men, that do not hesitate, while they stroll around the fort, to utter imprecations against it, and insult to their faces the volunteers who are sent here to defend it. And the Baltimore and Norfolk steamers that are officered and manned, to all appearances, by Secessionists, go in and out of the harbor, carrying, for aught we know, arms, powder and ball, back and forth between conspirators, without so much as saluting the flag of the *Cumberland*, whose guns could blow them to perdition in a moment. In reply to protests against this abominable and criminal leniency, the officers of both fort and ship say they have no orders to do anything but *defend themselves, if assailed!* And thus the Sumter farce is played over again.

On Sunday morning last, the morning of the fire of the Navy yard, the draw-bridge over the creek and small bay that divides Fort Monroe from the little town of Hampton, fronting on the harbor, about three miles to the West, was permanently raised, and thus all communication with the adjacent country cut off. The reason of this precaution was, that a small body of men, say about a dozen—I walked down to the draw-bridge to see them—appeared at the farther end of the bridge about daylight, Sunday morning, with muskets on their shoulders, seeking to cross to the fort. The sentry, who stands at the bridge, raised the draw and signaled the fort; and this embargo was then made permanent. Now these dozen men did not, of course, design to capture Fort Monroe. They meant to come down to the dock and take the morning steamer to Norfolk, for seeing a great fire in that direction, they supposed a battle was raging, and they were going up to fight against the Government. It was right enough for Col. Dimick to cut off their approach. But now mark the inconsistency. Ever since the Navy-yard fell into the hands of the Secessionists, the little steamer Coffee, that plies between Hampton and Norfolk, has been making her trips regularly without examination; and it is stated by men at Fort Monroe, that last night she made four trips between Norfolk and Hampton. This is impossible; she could not make so many trips. But there is one other steamer, the *West Point*, at Norfolk, besides two tug-boats and two or more steam ferry-boats. It is not at all unlikely that four of these steamboats were engaged last night in bringing heavy Dahlgren guns and columbiads, mortars, powder, shot and shell from Norfolk to Hampton. From Hampton these guns can be advanced easily to within one mile of the Western wall of Fort Monroe, quite near enough to breach it; and on this side, which is the land side of the Fort, there are no casements, and besieging cannon can only be replied to by guns *en barbette*. There are fifteen hundred guns at the Navy Yard, and with all the Norfolk steam craft quietly at work of nights, how long will it require to transfer a sufficient number of guns to Hampton, to invest Monroe as completely as Sumter was invested? The rifled cannon, used so effectively at Charleston, can, within three days, be also in position to assail Monroe on its weakest side, if this stupendous fatuity of the Government is not ended. The *Cumberland* should be ordered to lie up in front of Hampton, and raze it to the ground, if every gun already taken there, be not instantly surrendered and removed to Fort Monroe.

One other fact of some moment, let me mention. The light-houses on Capes Henry and Charles have been out two nights; and last night the light-boat stationed between the capes and Fort Monroe, was abandoned by the light keeper, all the oil on board having been first poured out. A boat was sent down from the *Cumberland* to know why the light was not burning, and found things in this condition. Two steamers, with troops on board, were detained all night outside the bar by these interferences with the lights. Now, for the point: these light-keepers obtain their appointments at Washington, and the light-house at Fort Monroe is in the hands of a Mrs. Dewees, a slaveholder, whose two sons, who superintend the lights, are two of the most violent Secessionists I have seen in the South. I conversed, this morning, with one of them, who gloated on the prospect of seeing Monroe battered down, and swore that he would be one of the first to scale its accursed walls! *He is fed by Federal bounty.*

It is of the utmost importance that every precaution should be taken to preserve Fort Monroe intact. It is the key of the whole controversy with Maryland and Virginia. If Virginia had forty Washington Cities captured by arms, *she would give them all in exchange for Fort Monroe.* And yet treachery is hatched under its walls, and creeps through its gates, and fills its light-houses, and turns night into day with machinations within reach of its guns, to secure a foothold for its destruction. *Gov. Wise's presence here at this time has more reference to Fort Monroe than to any other subject of secession adventure.* YORK.

Naval Movements in New York.

[From the New York Times, Saturday.]

THE STEAMER YANKEE GONE TO HAVRE DE GRACE.—Mr. Wm. B. Astor, on Thursday, placed $5,000 in the hands of Wm. B. Aspinwall, to appropriate for the purpose of keeping open communication between Havre de Grace and Annapolis. In twenty-four hours' time the steamer Yankee was chartered, equipped, and dispatched upon this mission. She sailed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in command of Capt. Fox. The Yankee will convoy vessels from the Capes up the Chesapeake, and run as a dispatch steamer between Havre de Grace and Annapolis, *until the route through Baltimore is reëstablished.* She is armed with two long 32 pounder guns, small arms, &c.

STEAMERS CHARTERED, AND OTHERS DUE.—The steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Star of the South, Kearney, Florida, Crowell, of S. L. Mitchell's line of Savannah steamers, are chartered by the United States and are ready. The Roanoke took on board 800 barrels bread. The Thomas Swann, Patapsco and Locust Point lay at the foot of Vestry street, and probably will be chartered.

The steamships R. R. Culyer and Ariel will probably be here to-night or early in the morning. The latter stopped at Fort Monroe for orders.

VESSELS UNDER CHARTER FOR THE SOUTH.—The steam gun-boat Monticello, Capt. Gager, left the Navy Yard Thursday, as an escort to the steamers Parkersburgh and Daylight. The latter will lay off Cape May to await the appearance of the Monticello.

The steamship Mount Vernon, which arrived Thursday evening from Portland, has been chartered by the Government, and will immediately proceed to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and be fitted out as a gun-boat.

The steamship Roanoke, has berths fitted up to accomodate about 1,500 men. She has fires banked, and ready to proceed at any moment.

The schooner Mary Brewer, of Rockland, Capt. Wood, from Wilmington, N. C., five days with naval stores to C. B. Dibble, arrived this morning. Capt. W. reports a fleet of thiry sail lying at anchor at Wilmington and would not be permitted to leave. He (Capt. W.) was obliged to steal away.

A New Bomb-Shell.

A new bomb-shell has been invented by Mr. Loftis Wood of Brooklyn, which he claims will be more destructive than any projectile now used. Its form is similar to that of the ordinary shell. The interior walls are coated with a non-conducting composition which prevents the charge from fusing them. The charge is molten material, poured in through an easily closed gate or opening. The thickness is so arranged that whether it falls upon hard or soft earth, stone or wood, it bursts, and the contents fly in every direction, and in all shapes and quantities. If it strikes wood, ignition instantly ensues; and if a human being, it passes down or through the body with the rapidity and effect of lightning. A series of test experiments have been tried both with cannon and projecting by hand. In one of the latter trials, a person standing imprudently near the spot of explosion was struck by a descending piece of the filling about the size of a pea on the back of the neck. In an instant it traversed his body, scoring and searing a track for itself, and finally stopped in his boot. The injuries were not healed for nearly a month. This experiment was dropping a shell from the hand, at the height of fifteen feet, upon a stone. When propelled from a cannon, its power of destruction may be imagined. The shell can be made in the form of a Minie ball, with a compartment to contain a combustible compound for the purpose of more extensive and rapid conflagrations. It has been offered by the inventor to the Government, in connection with his own services. The cost of the shell is only one-fourth that of the form at present used.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Liberal Offer to Indiana.

The following has been received by Gov. Morton:

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
52 Wall street,
NEW YORK, April 20, 1861.

His Excellency Oliver P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

SIR: Should your State need more money to arm and equip your quota of volunteers for the defense of our country, now so wantonly assailed, you can rely on my advancing her any sum not exceeding $25,000.

I have the honor to be your ob't servant,

J. F. D. LANIER.

Too Good to be Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

BOSTON POST: The following is *too good to be lost.* The other evening, while your Massachusetts boys were at the Continental Hotel, I asked one of them how they liked the idea of the Confederate flag waving over Old Faneuil Hall, as threatened by a secessionist at Montgomery? He replied, *"Let them come on and try it—we'll send them back to their friends in the shape of* [illegible] *BUTTONS."*

A BOSTON BOY.

THE LAWYERS' WAR FUND.—The Executive Committee of the Bench and Bar report having received up to yesterday subscriptions amounting to nearly $30,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WAR IN EUROPE.

[illegible] of the Crisis and Probabilities.

[Our people have been so much engaged in their domestic troubles that they have almost forgotten that a portentous war cloud hangs over all Europe, which her most eminent statesmen hardly expect to dispel. The cause and probabilities of the conflict are intelligently discussed in the following article from the *European Times* (Liverpool) of the 13th.]

The prevailing belief seems to be that war on the Continent is imminent, and, should it break out, it will probably involve the greater part of Europe. All will depend on the policy of Austria. No doubt can exist that France is seriously preparing for it, and no stronger proof need be cited than the intelligence which comes to us in a roundabout way from Cork, the leading provision merchants of which city have been summoned by telegraph to Paris, in order to contract with the French Government for victualling its army and navy. Affairs at present are not unlike the circumstances which preceded the war in the Spring of 1859, when Lord Derby was in power. Austria at that time, against the declared wish of England, did not wait for a declaration of war against her on the part of France, but crossed the Mincio, in the hope of seizing Turin before a French army could cross the Alps and come to the assistance of Piedmont. Francis Joseph thus became the aggressor in the hope of giving the first blow, which is sometimes said to be half the battle; but the result in this instance was unfortunate, for the activity of the French speedily overtook the lethargic Germans, defeated them on the plains of Italy, and wrested Lombardy from the grasp of the Kaiser. The apology for Austria then was that she could not wait, that she was bleeding at every pore, and action would be less destructive to her than repose. The same apology is now put forth. She dreads the consolidation of Italy, and believes that, by attacking the young kingdom before its several parts are thoroughly knitted together, the advantage will be on her side. For this purpose Austria has concentrated an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity of the Quadrilateral, and General Benedek hopes that he can overrun Italy, keep the discontented Hungarians in subjection, and successfully oppose the troops of the Emperor Napoleon when they appear in the field. If the weakness and vacillation of Austrian Councils had not been demonstrated to the world times out of number since the last war terminated, people would regard such a project as the conception of a maniac; but the whole imperial policy prepares us to believe in this or any other act of insanity that she may commit. This is deeply to be regretted, for, notwithstanding the infirmity of purpose which moves the Cabinet of Vienna, it is clear that the Emperor means well. Pandemonium is said to be paved with good intentions, and the good intentions of Austria with regard to Hungary are fast hurling her to that unenviable destination. She is anxious to concede and to conciliate, but she will not concede or conciliate enough to satisfy those who lack faith in her sincerity. She has granted a Constitution to Hungary, but she will not grant the same ancient Constitution by which the Hungarians, as the subjects of Austria, have been ruled for centuries, and the violation of which led to the struggle of 1849. The Hungarian Diet, recently called together, has just been informed for the first time of the abdication of the late King of Hungary, and of the accession of his nephew, Francis Joseph—an admission on the part of the Vienna authorities that all which they have done in Hungary during the last dozen years has been illegal, and in contravention of the law of the land. No wonder, then, that Austria, still hankering after despotic sympathies at the very moment that she professes to grant democratic rights, should disgust the Hungarians to such an extent that, on the very first day of the meeting of the Diet, a tribute of respect was paid to the memory of Count Batthyani, the patriotic Hungarian, whom Austria executed for high treason twelve years ago. And yet Austria, with the Hungarians in this mood, is said to be determined to invade Italy and brave the legions of France, with the all but absolute certainty that the Hungarians, who have been brooding over their wrongs for years past, will fly to arms, and declare their independence of the House of Hapsburg. If such be the Kaiser's intention, infatuation can go no farther. We hope that it may be otherwise, for Europe would not gain in strength or quietude by the breaking up of the Austrian Empire. If the rumored policy is to be acted on, the annihilation of Austria, as a first-class power, is a work of certainty. She has not recovered from the blows which Louis Napoleon inflicted on her two years ago, and another series of reverses would complete her fate. Russia, which has lately shown a disposition to be both liberal and conciliatory, has just lost, by the brutal conduct of its representatives in Warsaw, all the sympathies which she gained by her previous policy. To shoot down and murder in cold blood an unarmed multitude who were guilty of no greater offence than presenting themselves in sable habiliments before the castle, savors so much of the policy of the late Nicholas, that the praises for wisdom and enlightenment bestowed on his successor have been premature. The young Czar is evidently his father's son, and has already determined to throw to the winds all the moral advantages he had secured in the eyes of Europe by the prudence and judgment with which he had managed the emancipation of the serfs. The first slaughter at Warsaw was disowned by the Government, but this last and more atrocious affair, in which more than one hundred people were struck down and slaughtered in the public square, has sent a shock through Europe which cannot fail to stir up the revolutionary blood that only required an impulse like this to fire it. One of the Paris papers declares that Russia is a cripple and Austria paralysed, and it might have added that the paralysis of Austria has been caused mainly by that course of governing her various nationalities by brute force of which the new Czar has now shown his fondness. Alexander the Second, in thus acting, has laid the foundation of troubles in his empire the end of which no man can foresee. A little prudence would have saved him a world of misery and humiliation in the future, but he has chosen his path, and must abide the consequences.

While these events are passing in Northern and Central Europe, the East is shaken by the belief that the countries abutting upon the Lower Danube will make an effort to shake off their allegiance to the Porte, and the old quarrel between Prussia and Denmark, arising out of the question of the Duchies, seems likely to be solved by the solution of the sword. Add to this that Garibaldi is ill at Turin, and the Pope dying at Rome, and we have in these complications enough to cause alarm and anxiety about the future. The part which France may play in the present excited state of Europe has yet to be developed. All will depend upon the action of Austria. Louis Napoleon is bound in honor to protect his protege, the King of Italy, and if the train is once fired in that quarter, there is no telling how far it may extend or how long it may rage.

Garibaldi's illness, it is assumed in some quarters, is diplomatic; but all the accounts concur in stating that he has not the slightest intention, in the present position of affairs, of attempting to rescue Venetia from the grasp of Austria, and all his Generals—Bosenz, Medici, Bixio and Turr, the men on whom he has the most reliance, and by whose judgment he is swayed, his old companions in arms—are unanimously of opinion that the present is not the time for entertaining such a subject. If there is to be a conflict, it is Austria that will force it on. Garibaldi is said to be deeply offended with the way in which his officers have been treated by the Piedmontese Government; but this is an affair between him and Cavour, or between him and Victor Emanuel, and is not likely to jeopardise what has been won from the enemy. There are movements in Calabria of a reactionary character, promoted by the gold of the ex King, Francis the Second, but they are not serious, and pale before the other and more serious complications in Northern Italy.

Massachusetts.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEAD.—A letter gives the correct names of the two Massachusetts soldiers who were killed at Baltimore. They are James Bean and Horace Danforth, both members of the Stoneham Light Infantry.—*Boston Journal.*

ARMS FROM CANADA.—Gov. Andrew has received from Canada six thousand rifle muskets, with the sword bayonet, a most efficient weapon in the hands of a skilful soldier. They will probably be used to arm some of the volunteer companies now recruiting in this State.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE FORTS TO BE GARRISONED.—We learn that the New England Guards have been ordered to garrison Fort Independence in Boston harbor, and that they will leave with full ranks this afternoon for their destination. There are forty-two guns mounted at the fort, with plenty of ammunition, &c.—*Boston Journal, 25th.*

—Major Anderson remarked in substance to a gentleman, as they watched our Massachusetts Eighth regiment on its march up Broadway, that fine looking as the New York Seventh were, he had rather attack them than the Massachusetts 8th. There was that in the determined air of the latter, which showed they would prove formidable opponents.

Ohio Military Preparation.

As Ohio is brought under military organization, our citizens must expect that they will not be fully advised of the plans, movements, and precautions made for their protection. In the necessity of the case, these must be in a great measure secret. Let it suffice for the present, that the Ohio troops are now under the direction of an eminent officer; that the Governor has all along been alive to the situation of this city, and has devoted himself to provision for its safety; that the Ohio troops received a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and can at a few hours' notice, throw a larger body of troops upon any point on our border than the States between here and the Gulf can bring, and can carry the field of the war wherever we shall please to put it. Of course the military precautions include the means of securing information of any extensive organization or movement of hostile troops.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 29th.*

A REGIMENT OF SMITHS.—We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Charles Smith, connected with Hodges's banking establishment, No. 558 Broadway, to come forward to the aid of the country in its present crisis with a regiment of Smiths. He thinks that there are quite enough men of that name in this city alone to establish a right of way through Baltimore at once. All persons of the name of Smith (none others need apply) who are capable of bearing arms and are desirous of joining such a regiment, will please call at No. 558 Broadway and enroll their names, at any time during the day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—*Tribune.*

MAJOR ANDERSON WANTS TO COMMAND THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS.—A letter received by a young man in this city, from a friend in Newark, N. J., states that Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Sumter, a New Jerseyman by adoption, has asked permission to take command of the volunteer troops from that State, and promises to lead them into Fort Sumter. His wishes will undoubtedly be acceded to by the Government.—*Boston Atlas.*

Massachusetts Soldiers' Fund.

The people of Massachusetts are moving in the right direction. A State organization has been created to receive and direct contributions for the benefit of soldiers and their families. A committee of one hundred has been formed, which embraces Gov. Andrew, Ex-Governors Everett, Lincoln, Morton, Briggs, Clifford, Gardner, Washburne and Boutwell, and other equally distinguished citizens from all parts of the State. This committee will direct and control the officers of the Association according to rules adopted by the committee, and which are well calculated to render their services efficient.

STRAY BRICKS AND FUGITIVE SHOTS.—It is said that when Col. Benjamin F. Butler, in command of the Massachusetts Regiment, landed, some of the authorities of Annapolis protested against the passage of Massachusetts troops over Maryland soil, when he replied:

Sir, we came here not as citizens of Massachusetts, but as citizens and soldiers of the United States, with no intention to invade any State; but to protect the Capital of our common country from invasion. We shall give no cause of offence; but there must be no fugitive shots nor stray bricks on the way.

A PATRIOTIC MATRON.—Mrs. Greene of East Greenwich, R. I., a venerable and beloved matron in the 93d year of her age, sent to Providence a few days since to obtain yarn with which to knit stockings for the volunteers. She did the same thing for the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, when but a mere child.

GALLATIN COUNTY.—The Springfield *Register* says that Maj. Lawler arrived in Springfield from Gallatin county, down in Egypt, on Saturday, and tendered the Governor a brigade of troops, in case of another requisition upon the State. Maj. L. is a veteran of the Mexican campaign, a good soldier and just the man to head an Egyptian legion in support of the stars and stripes.

MINNESOTA.—Capt. A. D. Nelson, U. S. Army, a gentleman well known to the citizens of Minnesota, arrived at St. Paul, from Washington, on Saturday, having been sent by the War Department to muster the Minnesota Regiment into service. The Minnesota is more than full.

IOWA.—Gov. Kirkwood has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 15th inst. at Des Moines.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT PREACHER.—The venerable Walter Scott, an eminent preacher of the Christian Church, recently deceased, after a brief illness at Maysville, Ky. At the time of his death he had considerably passed three score and ten, although up to the period of his fatal illness, he was remarkably hale and active, and in almost full possession of his remarkable intellectual faculties. He was almost as widely known in the West as his great compeer in the work of reformation—Alexander Campbell of Bethany.

He possessed rare powers of mind and great erudition, and as a pulpit orator, in the meridian of life, he was regarded as second to none in either persuasive or argumentative eloquence. As an author, on sacred themes, he was also eminent, possessing great power of analysis and exquisite descriptive talent. At times, especially after age had somewhat impaired his native strength, he was somewhat visionary, but his cotemporaries always confessed and admired his remarkable power. His last work, which enjoys very favorable consideration, especially among the members of the denomination in which he was so long an earnest laborer, is entitled the "Messiahship, or the Great Demonstration"—a work which develops his great analytic power, together with some of the objectionable peculiarities of his mind. Mr. Scott was a native of Scotland, and, we believe, was a graduate of the University of Edinburg.

HE GIVES IN.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, apostle of slavery, has a letter in *The Post*, denying that he told the people of the South that New York would go with them. He says:

"In public and in private I asserted my allegiance to the United States Government, and my love for our flag, which is the symbol of the Union, as thousands who heard me would be willing to testify, if it were possible in the present dreadful state of our country, to obtain their testimony."—*Tribune.*

☞ A rencontre took place yesterday in Fulton street, showing that the time has arrived when Southerners in this city can no longer insult citizens at pleasure. A Louisianian was swaggering about the cowardice of the North, and that he was going South to assist to flog the Yankees. A volunteer captain took up the insult and struck the other party, and effectually subdued him by exemplary punishment. The Louisianian took back his words.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE SOUTHERN ENLISTMENTS.—Dr. Sabo, who was arrested in New York a few days ago, charged with enlisting recruits for the Southern army, was discharged by direction of the United States Grand Jury, there being no satisfactory evidence adduced to sustain the charge.

☞ A young lady betrothed to one of the Middletown, Conn., volunteers, upon learning that he was going to the war, became frantic, and attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river. Bystanders interfered and saved her—and we hope she will live to see her lover's safe return.

MONSTROUS POSITION.—The Memphis *Avalanche* bitterly complains of the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, the true-hearted patriot, because, in a recent speech, "he took the monstrous position that the Federal Government must be sustained!"

☞ General Pillow threatens to humble the flag of the United States. He can never humble it except by carrying it.

...ALL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS ... and More Popular Every Day.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

THERS SAY OF IT:

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Weekly Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
9.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.10 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	"	3.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
9.00 a. m.	"	6.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	10.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
7.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	3.00 p. m.
1.30 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	10.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
8.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	3.30 a. m.
5.40 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
3.20 p. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.45 a. m.	9.00 a. m.	7.15 p. m.
4.45 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	11.45 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	4.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	1.30 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
5.15 p. m.	3.00 p. m.	10.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	11.45 a. m.
5.10 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	1.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.

Vanity Fair Witticisms.

ABOUT TO GO THROUGH THE MILL.—The Flour of Chivalry.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.—The city of the South, just now.—"Secession."

A BARE SUPPOSITION.—There is reason to suppose that Fort Sumter, at the time of its surrender, was prepared to wade over to Morris Island and take its batteries by assault; because, when the rebels took possession of it, they found it without Beauregard.

BY OUR HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTER.—The Rulers of the Southern Confederacy—The Dynasty of the Scissors.

HOW FORT SUMTER IS REGARDED BY THE SOUTH.—Bonnet-regarded.

HOW IT WILL BE REGARDED BY THE NORTH.—With seventy-five thousand men.

AESTHETIC.—What sort of Magazines are there to be in the new French frigates?

THE CHIVALRIC CODE.—First debase your people, and then debase your coin. A brilliant idea worthily conceived and carried out by Mississippi repudiatory of honest debt.

SECESSION CATECHISM.—*Quer.*—What has Floyd done for the South?

Ans.—Done good by stealth.

Quer.—What ought he to do?

Ans.—"Blush to find it fame."

MUSICAL.—We understand that one hundred clerks in Southern dry goods houses in this city, have offered their services to the Southern Confederacy as drummers.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—The South has treated us as a foreign, hostile power, and we can no longer treat or temporize—we must fight."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Or be kicked. That's so. And the "we" in question came precious near it the other day when it rushed round the corner up to Broadway with a well shod mob howling after it.

A SUGGESTION TO MAJ. ANDERSON.

Although without question
All credit if does,
To your courage and skill
Dear Anderson; still
One little suggestion
V. P. makes to you.
Why didn't you throw,
When the first bullet fell
Round your fort, a few shell
Of ten inches or so
Toward the rebs?
Where, they say,
All the people came down
To see through their glasses
(The pitiful cases!)
How soon stupid Fort Sumter would crumble away!
Suppose that a bomb—
Or a dozen—had come
Majestically sailing
Right over the railing,
Then rolling down
Which a delicate destiny
Has christened the "Battery."?
How many brave Southerners there had been seen!
And each beautiful lady
Of the "Five Thousand" fair,
Who "held themselves ready"
Would they have said there?
Twas a thing to have done,
If only for fun,
Just to show *how* the gallant spectators could run!

Foreign Gossip.

The last *London Review* contains an article on the "Distress of National India is the scene of a desolating famine, after having gone through a desolating rebellion. Austria is on the verge of bankruptcy, and about to lose Hungary and Venetia. Italy is preparing for war. So is France. Prussia is about to combat with Denmark. Turkey totters to its base. Bosnia is in arms, and Rome in its agonies. To this we may add our own dreadful catastrophe of civil war.

If there be, says a London editor, a helpless individual in creation, it is the business man who lives ten or twenty miles from town and finds himself at the mercy of a railway.

The philosophic say that among the old Romans the chin projected forward. They also now hold that the comparison of old and modern skulls does not favor the new doctrine that one organic form has arisen from another during the lapse of indefinite ages. Professor Raske, of Stockholm, has proved that the Scandinavian skull of two hundred years ago are of precisely the same formation.

At the Archeological Institute, London, is an exhibition of a curious character, consisting priestly vestments in crimson silks and green velvets, richly embroidered and worked representing scenes from the Bible, and as old as the twelfth century; old books with curious embroidered covers, bearing the owners names, among them some which were the property of Edward the Sixth, Charles the First, Francis the First of France, the famous Diana Poitiers and Henry Third.

Moulded glass casks are made in Belgium. They are covered with an open wicker work; are said to be stronger than those of wood; and are furnished with ground glass stoppers and taps. The quantity of liquor remaining in them is always visible.

The French Emperor is making another great change in his commercial system. The sliding scale of duties on the import and export of flour is to be abolished, and a fixed duty to be imposed of about 1 franc 75 centimes on 200 pounds, (imported,) while the export duty is to be abolished. There is to be a discrimination between imports in French and foreign vessels, in the former paying 1.50-100f. on grain and 1.75-100f. on flour, and in the latter 50 cents and 75 cents.

A new pamphlet, emanating from Louis Napoleon, on the affairs of Turkey, is about to appear, the anticipated character of which is exciting great alarm in Europe.

Among the properties left by a deceased old English gentleman of the name of Fish, the owner of Knowles cottage, Devon, (a celebrated place,) there is no less than four hundred public houses. He was as eccentric as he was rich, and was called the golden fish.

G. W. Eddy, formerly a traveling Fellow of Oxford, has been lecturing on Atmospheric phenomena and economic contrivances. He eulogizes the American axe as a perfect instrument, and praises the earth auger, as well as the machine for breaking rocks, for ballast of roads.

A complete prevention of forgery by affixing any figure or word in commercial or bank paper, has been discovered. It is effected by steeping the paper, at the time of its manufacture, for a few seconds in a water solution of prussic acid, and 14 grains to the ounce. If any attempt is made to efface what is written or printed upon it by the usual means of chloride or oxalate of potash, a black circle appears around the writing, which cannot be removed, and so exposes the fraud.

At the late Holy Thursday in Vienna, the Emperor went through the ceremony of washing at the table of twelve old men and washing and wiping their feet. He actually "went and done and did it."

Spurgeon commenced his pulpit career at the age of nineteen, in a small thatched barn in Cambridgeshire. His popularity remains as great as ever. His new tabernacle is a splendid structure.

A simple and ingenious steam whistle (self-acting) has been invented by Mr. Medway, by which the state of the water in a steam boiler is infallibly made known. A rod passes down the whistle tube and is attached to a hemispherical float. When the water in the boiler falls below its proper level, the rod sinks with the float, opens a valve, lets out the steam and sets the whistle going, and so vice versa. Attached to the rod is a written instrument, which goes off on a scale the amount of water deficient.

The British government is building fifty-five new steamships for the navy. This is precisely what our own government ought to be doing.

Erickson's air engines are being manufactured at Nottingham.

Armstrong's twelve-pounder rifle guns cost £115 6s 8d. A large number of rifled cannon are ordered for this country.

The application for packing, piston-rods and other machines requiring packing, patented by E. S. Renwick of New York, is attracting attention abroad.

The yearly line steamer Columbia is unable to perform twenty miles an hour, as guaranteed, and is laterior to many other steamers in speed. The, a-dratic, also on this line, is admitted to be the fastest ever tried in England, even by British engineers.

An elementary work on Mathematics by G. J. R. Young, formerly of Belfast College, is very highly praised for the ease of comprehension it gives to scholars.

"Harper's Magazine" has an article on the "American Quarrel," showing the impossibility of the South's being able to carry on the war—which it has brought upon itself.

Agnes Strickland (the old maid of Thackeray) is writing a biography of each of the Bachelor Kings of England.

The manufacture of the new metal, aluminium, is now carried on upon a large scale at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, produced at a expense of a few shillings per ounce. Bronze made of the metal and copper are of an orange color; nearly resembling gold, and taking a high polish. The compound has a great tenacity; the specific gravity is only about one-fourth that of silver; it does not tarnish when exposed to air, has no odor, or taste in the mouth, is unalterable, may be rolled into thin sheets or drawn into fine wire, it is elastic and sonorous, makes good tuning forks, melts at a low temperature, and may be rolled into tubes, and conducts electricity quite as well as gold, and conducts electricity quite times better than iron, is malleable by acids, except the hydrochloric, and alkalies. When this is put, it will be very valuable.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

The War Spirit in Chicago.

It can hardly be said that the war excitement has died away very perceptibly since the first note of war was sounded. Our community actually wearied itself with the stir and turmoil the unsettled state of affairs elicited, but though less demonstrative, in no whit has abated the interest elicited by any and all topics touching on the crisis. All classes have shared it alike. There have been no "exempts" from the war spirit, and our columns from day to day given divers unmistakable signs, and some very solid footings up of figures, attesting the fact.

There has been continued throughout an irrepressible eagerness for news, an absorbing thirst to hear and learn more, amounting to impatience. As when upon the stage, midway and at the very crisis of the play, falls the heavy curtain, behind which the audience hear the creaking and rustling of stage properties, and the tread of busy scene shifters, and watch and wait, counting moments as hours, until the scene again opens, so the people upon whom the great drop curtain that veils the workings and operations of our government, and shrouds the events whose near approaching tread even now seems to fall upon the ear, are restless and eager to see all, and learn all even though the great drama be War. Not for War's sake. Not that peace and the peaceful avocations that have made us a great people have lost their charms, but because the people have accepted the dread alternative of civil war to a dishonorable peace.

The utmost activity has prevailed in all these days that seem like weeks, since the President's proclamation was issued. The drill rooms have been faithfully frequented, and drill officers speak to us of numerous corps already a favorable remove from raw recruits. Much actual and severe labor has been done, though this is but the beginning, and the War scarce a fortnight old. In place of time having brought change of opinion, it has but deepened unanimity; instead of reviving party, it has but buried it the deeper. One universal feeling pervades all—the Government shall be sustained. Compromise with traitors in arms, is scouted by men of all past political predilections.

It is a study to visit our drill rooms, especially those of the Home Guard, and see our elder citizens go through their drill under the tuition of some boyish drill master. The gravity with which judges and merchants and dignitaries of church and society observe their punctilious facings, some of them years past military duty, tells of men in earnest, who mean something, and who only ask arms, to do good service.

The companies are rapidly filling up, and it is to be hoped that the error before committed in numerous instances, of enrolling more than a full complement of men, will be avoided. Infantry companies by the new regulation consist of sixty-four privates, and the presenting more than that number of men at the place of rendezvous will inevitably result in disappointment to those who for such reason are rejected.

The receipt of the exciting news that the President had called for 83,000 more men, filled this community with the most visible satisfaction yesterday. It was promulgated on the newspaper bulletin boards early in the afternoon, and was the topic of discussion for the rest of the day. It rekindled the military spirit, gave a fresh spur to enlistments, and was welcomed with enthusiasm by companies that have been filled up and accepted but await orders, and who to a man are eager to be called into the field.

It was interesting to watch these groups as they came and went in front of the bulletin board at the TRIBUNE office. "Why didn't he call for 100,000." "Might have had half a million just as easy." "Ah, bedad and that's true." "God bless him, going in aint he?" "Tom, me boy, look there now, ye've got to go now sur." "We'll send him them in a week" "an through Baltimore" (a laugh) "or across where Baltimore was, (a cheer)—and so the talk ran on for hours. Grave citizens paused and their eyes glistened at the fresh proof that we have yet a country. Ladies paused on foot or in their carriages to get the news, urchins seized it and ran shouting away with various versions of the one great fact that the Government had asked for more troops.

In fact the news was such indeed as to stir the blood, and rouse anew the patriotic feeling. But one feeling is here expressed, that the Government must and will be sustained in pursuing the path to regain its supremacy, whether it lie across the ruins of Charleston or the ashes of Baltimore, or both. We have now in this city upwards of one thousand troops ready to march as soon as equipped. Chicago has already sent over fifteen hundred men, now in camp, and she can and will cheerfully duplicate the same, and treble it.

Clothing for the Soldiers.

It was the remark a few days since, of a lady quite intelligent in other matters, that it would be well to make up a large number of linen sheets for the camp beds of our volunteers. The innocence of the good and generous lady will sound like a joke to the boys as they roll in their blankets upon the straw that alone divides them from the surface of mother earth. Of the same class of misconceptions was the actual suggestion of a captain of one of the companies, that the mattrasses of his soldiers might more cheaply be made and filled here—yes, and then they might as well be left here.

The fact must be understood, that camp life and camp necessities are vastly different from the conception of many who, in the fullness of their zeal and generosity, are burning to do something for our volunteers. The list is a short one, that the experience of all campaigners, and adepts at "roughing it in the bush," has fixed upon as camp necessities, and all beyond and above these are simply inconveniences, and likely to be left behind on the first hurried march, in which class of journeys, not even officers think of carrying Saratoga trunks.

What our soldiers need is strong and durable clothing—simple, enough of it for use, none for show. In the warmest climate a woolen shirt will always come in place as the best safeguard against the exposure of the camp and bivouac, and the volunteer by a month's novitiate will have learned that fine laundry work and clear starching are to be left with the other adjuncts of town life. Linen shirts and linen suits are not to be thought of and have no place in camp outfit in any climate.

More of the Junk Shop Nuisance.

We have military schools, and naval schools, nd the junk shops seems admirably adapted s schools of theft. We do not mean that a an is necessarily dishonest who deals in old ron and defunct copper boilers, but to say, at if he is dishonest, or simply of easy onscience, he may do more to educate a ising generation of first-class thieves, than y any other vocation known to community. ying everything that is offered and "no uestions asked," the young alley tribe of chins soon learn how a few coppers may be rned by his help, and they infest communi- , carrying their depredations far and wide, ile the highly moral junk dealer makes eral profits, and gets up virtuous indigna- n at being called an educator of thieves. ere are too many of these Fagins in Chi- o, and we enjoin it upon our police to k them out. We are happy to learn from se in point that they are doing something is direction. In yesterday's Police Court brought up eight boys, and four who keep junk shops, arrested for steal- astings from Brown's foundry, corner of ion and Van Buren streets. Their cases continued for further investigation. g the past few days nearly three tons of gs have been stolen from this foundry.

Ladies' Sewing Room for the Volunteers.

are happy to give notice that the ladies eceived at the Sewing Hall, in McVick- eatre Building, fifty four flannel shirts Sturges Rifle Corps, which must be etween this and Saturday night. They omised that these shall be done, and the ladies to come to-day and assist in r without fail.

adies acknowledge the receipt of four cloth from Davis, Sawyer & Co., Lake Mason Brothers have furnished to- d Mr. Bryan chairs for the room. and Wheeler & Wilson have sent . The room is in working order, d number of ladies present yester-

oat at Cairo.—Capt. James Smith, ago Light Artillery, now stationed s already captured two or three car- [illegible] contraband of war, a gun and gun squad, mounted on [illegible]. It is now proposed the new and staunch tug "Union" [illegible] and mount upon her a for this river service. She is [illegible] and in the hands of our boys [illegible]

Reception of Senator Douglas.

The Committee chosen at the Briggs House, met yesterday afternoon and perfected arrangements for the reception of Senator Douglas, who is to reach this city at 8 40 P. M. He is to be met at Joliet by a delegation of gentlemen from the Committee of Arrangements.

From the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago R. R. depot in this city he is to be escorted to National Hall. The following is the order of procession:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Marshal—GEORGE W. GAGE.

Assistants—S. C. Benham, F. Granger Adams, first assistants; John Van Arman, C. N. Lake, Philip Wadsworth, David A. Gage, G. S. Bowen, James A. Mulligan, J. A. Cutler, N. P. Wilder, Charles Hinckley, Chas. H. Walker, John M. Rountree, C. B. Brown, W. M. Derby, John A. Bross, Frank Lumbard, aids.

The several volunteer brigades, regiments and companies now in the city are requested to form on Washington street, with their right resting in Clark street, and will proceed to the depot in time to be there promptly at eight o'clock. A full band of music will be furnished this division. Such of the citizens as wish to join in the procession mounted, will form on State street, right resting on Madison street, and start for the depot promptly at eight o'clock. It is earnestly desired that this division shall be numerous and imposing.

At the depot before the arrival of the train, the procession will be formed in the following order:

1. The military volunteers now in Chicago.
2. Citizens on horseback.

These two divisions will form the escort.

3. Carriage containing Senator Douglas and T. B. Bryan, Esq.
4. Members of the City Government; the Judges of the several Courts are invited to be present; carriages will be in readiness for them.
5. The Committee of Reception, appointed by the meeting at the Briggs House, on Monday evening, in carriages.
6. Citizens on foot.

LINE OF MARCH.

The procession having been formed, will proceed by the following route:

East on Madison street to Clark, north on Clark to Lake, west on Lake to National Hall.

The platform in the hall will be reserved for the procession.

Arrived at the hall, T. B. Bryan, Esq., will formally welcome Judge Douglas to his home, to which address Judge Douglas will respond.

A salute of thirty-four guns will be fired on the arrival of the train.

It is desired that the buildings on the line of march should be illuminated. Carriages will be furnished for members of the city government, judges and committee, and the gentlemen referred to are requested to meet at the Tremont House at 7½ o'clock. Assistant marshals will wear military caps, and a white rosette on the right breast, and will report themselves mounted at the Tremont House at 7½ o'clock *sharp*.

GEORGE W. GAGE.

THE RED ZOUAVE CAPS.—It is time for our volunteers to adopt some other style of cap than the bright scarlet of the Zouave pattern. There is an objection to both color and style, the former gives too good a mark for the enemy, a peculiarity enjoyed by red headed woodpeckers, as the youngest sportsman knows. Again the head is illy protected by the Zouave cap, which, covering only the top of the head, and barely that, fails to give shelter from sun, and inclement weather. There never was manufactured for rough use a better head covering than the soft felt hat and its adoption by the army was a sensible one. It may be slouched to protect the face and neck, is susceptible of a large variety of shapes and modifications, none of which, however, should interfere with a moderate breadth of brim. There is nothing of the kind that for general utility can equal the soft felt hat, and it would be far better if our new corps as they formed should adopt it, and waste no money on these tiny and useless Zouave caps, certainly not in the bright scarlet color now too generally selected by the Zouaves.

LEADED MATTER.—On Friday last three carloads of lead for bullets was sent from this city on an order from the War Department, and made at the Chicago Lead Works. The shipment was made over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and had reached Philadelphia on Monday. The lead is drawn out into a wire of the thickness of about half an inch, coiled, and at Washington will be passed through a machine at the Navy yard, which turns out the finished musket and Minie balls by the bushel. There is plenty more of that staple in Illinois, which we shall be happy to send down for the pills and boluses the traitors so sorely need. May "every bullet have its billet" for the cure of secession.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The election of regimental officers takes place to-day. James A. Mulligan and Charles Walsh are among the leading candidates for the Colonelcy. At the company elections last evening, the following gentlemen were elected:

"Co. A." Emmet Guard, Capt. C. Walsh; 1st Lieutenant, P. McGiness. "Co. B," Emmet Guard, John Murph, Capt. Thomas Carney, 1st Lieutenant; E. S. Davis, 2d Lieutenant.

"HE WAS SUCH A NICE YOUNG MAN."—On Sunday night last, a boarder at the Harrison House, No. 415 State street, suddenly decamped with a large number of watches and chains belonging to the boarders. He left behind him a satchel, an examination into the contents of which, revealed a complete burglar's "kit." No traces have been found of the rascal.

ARMY NURSES.—There will be a special meeting of the Women Volunteering, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock, in Bryan Hall. As this is for final organization, it will include none others. Punctual attendance is requested to hear the report from the legislature.

CATTLE POISONED.—We hear of one or two instances in the North Division, where cows running in the streets have been poisoned. On and after the first of May, the police will rigidly enforce the ordinances relative to cattle running at large. Owners will do well to profit by both warnings.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—We understand that Mr. Coignard will deliver a lecture upon Garibaldi at Bryan Hall, on Thursday evening, May 2d, for the benefit of the funds of the French Benevolent Society. Mr. C. was formerly teacher of the French language in the Chicago High School, and has taught in some of the best families of the city.

ST. GEORGE AND MERRY ENGLAND.—The Banquet, making the second Anniversary of the Chicago St. George's Society, will take place at the Briggs House this evening. The proceeds are to be given to the Soldier's Fund. Senator Douglas, who arrives this evening, has accepted an invitation to be present.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the unknown man, found drowned near Kinzie street bridge, has been identified as that of Ira Wells, from Holland Patent, Oneida county, N.Y. The rash act is supposed to have been committed in a fit of delirium tremens.

A DANGEROUS FEMALE.—A woman named Elizabeth Walbeest was held to bail in $300 yesterday, by Justice DeWolf, on a charge of assaulting one John Filken with a knife, cutting him severely.

MELANCHOLY.—On Monday a woman, named Mary Lough, living with her husband on Rucker street, West Division, committed suicide by hanging herself to the stair banisters with a rope. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—O. J. Griffith, at No. 196 Lake street, is canvassing the city for subscriptions to the new serial of G. P. Putnam, Irving's Life of Washington, Illustrated.

THE HAVEN SCHOOL.—It will be seen by the action of the Board of Education that the new public school in the South Division is to be called the Haven School, after Luther Haven Esq., of the Board.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Every preparation has been made to secure eclat to the reception of Senator Douglas, who is to arrive here by the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago train this evening.

AMMUNITION COMING.—We learn that 200,000 rounds of ammunition purchased in Boston for our Illinois troops, will reach here the last of this week.

☞ Particular attention is called to the Trade Sale of Fresh Boots, Shoes, etc, this Wednesday morning, at auction, at 82 Lake St. by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner.

UNITARIAN CHURCHES.—The ladies of the Unitarian Churches are requested to meet at the Tremont House, room 33, at 2½ P. M. to day (Wednesday) to perfect arrangements for the supply of bandages and lint for our volunteers. Let there be a full attendance.

Mrs. T. J. S. FLINT,
Mrs. J. BEECHER,
Mrs. D. A. GAGE.

LINT AND BANDAGES.—The ladies of Plymouth Congregational Church Society will meet again to-day at the church, at 2 P. M. Please bring or send in material.

PER ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

☞ The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church will meet in the Pastor's Study, at the Church, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Business of importance requires a general attendance.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Home this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Ladies are especially requested to bring their subscription books, and those not able to attend, to send them, so that a full report of collections may be made.

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

☞ The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, will meet in the Pastor's study, at the Church, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Business of importance requires a full attendance.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO, April 30.

Present—Messrs. Dore, Foster, Newberry, Ward, Carpenter, Bass, Steele, Hoard and Sheahan.

Absent—Messrs. Magoffey, Haven, Tait, Sturtevant, Hayes and Higginson.

Mr. Steele, of the Committee on School Lots, presented a proposition from C. B. Farwell, for the purchase of the lot at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twelfth street, and a proposition of J. S. Newhouse and R. Carter for the sale of a lot for school purposes, on Wabash Avenue, in Spring's sub-division.

Mr. Sheahan offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board do recommend that the location for the new school building be changed to the two lots now owned by Thomas S. Dickinson, fronting 100 feet on Wabash Avenue, the same costing seventy-five dollars per foot; provided, that the title to said lots shall be found to be perfect; and that it is inexpedient, to sell the lot on the corner of Twelfth street and Wabash Avenue at the price offered.

Mr. Ward offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the school house now proposed to be built by the city in the South Division be, and the same is hereby named the Haven School, and the Committee on Building and Grounds are hereby authorized to prepare a stone similar to those in the other school buildings, with the above name inscribed thereon, and attend to its insertion.

On motion of Dr. Foster, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds were authorized to cause the roof of the new school building to be raised so much as may be necessary to afford a suitable room above the third story for a gymnasium. Adjourned.

W. H. WELLS, Secy.

Irish Brigade Election.

HEAD QUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
CHICAGO, April 30th, 1861.

To the Officers of the Irish Regiment:—Take notice that an election for officers of the Regiment, consisting of a Colonel, Lieut Colonel, and Major, will be held at the following places, on Wednesday, May 1st.

Montgomery Guards, at City Armory; Emmet Guards, Matteson House; Jackson Guards, corner of LaSalle and Randolph sts.; O'Mahoney Guards, No. 84 Randolph street; Shields Guards, North Market.

The polls will open at 8 a. m, and remain open, under the supervision of the Captain of each company, until 6 p. m.

By order of Committee of the Captains of the Irish Regiment.

TO THE LADIES.—The ladies of the First Baptist Church and congregation, and any others who would avail themselves of the opportunity, are requested to send contributions of blankets, flannel shirts, woolen hose, lint, bandages, &c., to the Lecture-room of the Church on Thursday afternoon next, at two o'clock, in order to fit out a box for those who have just left us for the army, and who are greatly needing such comforts.

Mrs. M. O. WALKER,
Mrs. S. HOARD,
Mrs. W. W. EVERTS,
Committee.

Attention, Six-Footers.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY are requested to meet for drill on Wednesday evening next, at half past seven o'clock exactly, at the Board of Trade Rooms on South Water street.

N. K. FAIRBANK,
CYRUS PRATT,
HORATIO B. PINKHAM
WATSON MATTHEWS.

ap30-2t

Home Guard—First Ward.

MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY ARE notified of Squad Drill every evening at No. 199 Randolph street. On Thursday and Saturday evenings of each week Full Company Drill, and on those evenings Roll Call at 7½ o'clock, when every member is expected to report himself.

By order of the Company.

L. B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Attention Company,

HEADQUARTERS STURGES' RIFLE CORPS,
Nos. 16 and 17 Dole's Building,
CHICAGO, April 30, 1861.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE STURGES RIFLE Corps are requested to report themselves at Headquarters immediately

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Willard Cook, Esq. by Rev. W. W. Patton, Mr EDWIN B. JAGGAR, of Burlington, Iowa, and Miss ELLEN S. COOK, of this city.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 30, 1861.

The Marine Bank, Hoffman & Gelpcke, H. A. Tucker & Co., B. F. Carver & Co., F. G. Adams, and E. I. Tinkham & Co., have made arrangements to receive those Wisconsin banks that were agreed upon as currency by the Convention of Wisconsin bankers at Milwaukee last week. We published the list from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* this morning. This will be a great advantage to the commercial and business interests of Illinois and Wisconsin, as they are inseparably connected with each other. The embargo on Wisconsin money here for the past week or two has nearly effected an embargo on Wisconsin business. It is high time it was broken up.

There is no change in the selling price of exchange, viz: 10 per cent; but it is gradually working easier. It was bought to-day as low as 7 per cent by some of the banks, and 8@9c were the ruling buying figures. Bankers are careful to keep balances down to a low figure in anticipation of a further decline. Parties from Milwaukee were here offering to sell at our figures, but little was obtained as there was very little Wisconsin currency to pay for it. Currency has already become scarce in Milwaukee, and exchange there is far below the prices ruling in this market. The *Sentinel* of this morning quoting the prices of yesterday says:

There was a further decline of 2 per cent. in exchange to-day. The banks all sold freely to customers at 8 per cent. premium, and maintained a wide margin between buying and selling rates, refusing to pay over 5 per cent. for round sums. The demand was not active, as there is a general impression that the immense amount of produce now going forward combined with the influence of the recent action of the bankers here and at Chicago in regard to the currency of the two States, will put matters on an even basis within a very short period.

Everything now looks to easier rates of exchange and more active business.

Gold nominal, buying 7@9c; selling 9@13c.

The New York stock board shows no material variation since yesterday's report. By the new arrangement entered into between our leading banks and business men the fluctuations of the stock board will not affect our money market and currency so seriously as it has heretofore done.

UNCURRENT.—Bankers are a little more willing to buy, and rates are better. Forty is the general price, though we believe 45 and even 50 cents were paid for favorite banks.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Picayune* of April 21 has the following:

The bank statement for the week shows the following changes as compared with the previous return:

	April 20.	April 13.		
Short Loans	13,797,768	14,143,746	Dec	345,978
Specie	16,815,891	16,631,855	Dec	314,964
Circulation	8,509,2 6	8,6[illegible],436	Dec	175,230
Deposits	20,658,925	21,747,637	Dec	1,088,712
Exchange	8,518,340	9,549,267	Dec	1,030,767
Distant Balances	1,375,133	1,664,760	Dec	289,627
Total Loans	21,345,539	21,219,231	Inc	126,304

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S., NEW YORK, April 26.

Total receipts	$173,433 71
Total payments	256,406 67
Total balance	$11,026 255 66
For customs	27,000 00

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT. NEW YORK, April 26.

Exchanges	$16 625,720 48
Balances	1,036,579 64

CANADA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Traffic for the week ending April 26, 1861.

Passengers	
Freight and Live Stock	$19 236 03½
Mails and Sundries	25 247 28
	1,373 38
Corresponding week of last year	$45 856 69½
	41,946 49½
Increase	$3,910 20

BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The Albany *Journal* of April 26 has the following statement of the position of the banks of this State for the quarter ending March 16, 1861, and also on December 29, 1860;

RESOURCES.

	Dec. 1860.	March. 1861.
Loans and discounts	$201 241 008	$196,130,600
†Overdrafts	431,441	332,236
Due from banks	13,963,696	14,611,956
*Due from directors	9,530 483	9,045,058
*Due from brokers	178,416	2,444,842
†Real estate	8,347,331	8,977,823
Specie	26,437 334	29,220 235
Cash Items	16,044 322	18,1[illegible]4,940
Stock and prom notes	29,605 319	30,380,349
Bonds and mortgages	7,430 797	7,395,418
Bills of solvent banks	2,287,343	1,934,627
†Bills of susp'nd banks	2 022	1,052
Loss and expense acct.	1,757,862	1,038,210
Add for cents	841	960
Total resources	$309,056,538	$308,907,125

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$111,621,957	$111,735,491
Circulation	24,929,930	27,848,965
Profits	15 083,157	12,929,192
Due banks	29,492,678	34,007,310
Due individuals or. than banks		
Due treasurer of state of New York	5,600,519	1,214,942
Due depositors on demand	4,180,794	2,869,426
Am't due not included under either of above heads	110,664,578	116,183,469
Add for cents	3,972,267	1,678,530
	538	513
Total liabilities	$309 056,538	$308,907,128

* The whole of this item, and portions of those marked †, form no part of the aggregate.

The names of 306 banks will appear in the official forthcoming general statement, 304 of which reported. The Cataract Bank, Lockport, having been placed in the hands of a receiver, and the J. W. Rumsey & Co.'s Bank, of Tarrytown, winding up, did not report.

Since the last report, the Hampden Bank, North Castle, Westchester county, and the Wm Williams Bank of Hastings, have commenced business. The bank of Amsterdam made its first report this quarter.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 30, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Since the date of our last weekly review the Straits of Mackinac have been opened, and the first upward-bound fleet of vessels have arrived in port, and are now about ready to sail with their cargoes of wheat, corn and flour for the East. Business of all kinds already feels the effect of the resumption of navigation; and were it not for the miserable currency with which Illinois cursed the movement of grain would be heavier than was ever known at this season of the year.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past week and since January 1st compared with 1860:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending April 27.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	22,793	355,406	139,850
Wheat, bu	151,550	1,871,768	98[illegible],927
Corn, bu	221,807	3,177,640	3,316,478
Oats, bu	31,875	166,830	383,922
Rye, bu	8,918	104,020	46 967
Barley, bu	5,540	273,353	166,077
Seeds, lbs	32,176	2,339,713	2,439,398
Potatoes, bu	13,456	62,372	37,185
Beef, bbls	260	1,821	785
Pork, bbls	174	20,162	11,947
Cut Meats, lbs	365,763	7,555,649	5,728,441
Lard, lbs	33,080	4,770,679	3,591,2[illegible]2
Tallow, lbs	10,857	181,896	60,907
Live Hogs, No.	10,853	101,276	37,395
Dress'd Hogs, No.	14	144 067	45,240
Beef Cattle, No.	2,740	43,658	36,712
Hides, lbs	132,781	3,586 309	4,031 064
Wool, lbs		5 910	
Lumber, feet	3,392,773	13,734,446	22,108,251
Shingles, No.	3,089,000	8,510,750	51,957,750
Lath, pcs	280,000	773,000	1,507,275
Timber, feet	49,000	281,070	586,700
Posts, No.	12,650	73,350	114,465
Pickets, No.		50,000	113,500
Wood, cords	1 339	15 699	17,2[illegible]3
Staves, No	333,900	1,121,794	
Salt, bbls			
Highwines, bbls	2,029	26,540	5,975
Fish, pkgs	4,518	8,760	87,561
Butter, lbs	24,266	256,484	2,534
Dried Fruit, lbs	241,506	4,061,884	462,936
Apples, bbls	25,638	25,379	596,637
Broom Corn, lbs	3,610	194,500	15,147
Mill Stuffs, lbs	67,311	3,321,275	67,214
Lead, lbs	163,310	759,770	3,363,005
Coal, tons	373	3,686	1,624,661
			11,296

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g April 27.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, brls	19,131	356,791	131,589
Wheat, bu	167 831	858,309	421,210
Corn, bu	170,488	631 495	2,205,789
Oats, bu	450	43,236	279,294
Rye, bu	543	1,098	5,929
Barley, bu	810	58 231	40,812
Seeds, lbs	11,553	2,172,778	1,037 960
Potatoes, bu	16,620	144 937	25,488
Beef, brls	1,318	7,183	7,614
Pork, brls	5 746	69 503	55,979
Cut Meats, lbs	334,500	20,214,573	8,450,509
Lard, lbs	339,038	9,433 670	6,105 476
Tallow, lbs		557,508	884 758
Live Hogs, no	3,489	38,837	18 619
Dressed Hogs, no	1,388	59 973	17,362
Beef Cattle, no	1,611	29,377	27,808
Hides, lbs	290 390	2,449 610	4,399 620
Wool, lbs	2 575	6,678	17,516
Lumber, ft	3,063,007	33,397,207	56,893,753
Shingles, no	1,758 750	16,689,500	56,591,200
Lath, pcs	980,000	11,391,450	12,450,342
Timber, ft	25,455	29,427	70,942
Posts, no	900	69,480	97,400
Pickets, no	8,630	30,353	75,965
Wood, cords			26
Staves, no	87,200	3,177,293	
Salt, brls	664	17,871	13,413
Highwines, brls	1,022	23,373	19,834
Fish, pkgs	41	2,736	3 519
Butter, lbs	37,157	334,303	273,077
Dried Fruit, lbs	19,094	633,790	395 600
Apples, brls	194	2,755	1,017
Broom Corn, lbs		632,395	102,881
Millstuffs, lbs		92 255	873,441
Lead, lbs	13,535	555,555	1,447,907
Coal, tons	218	2,714	3,011

RECEIPTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	S'ds, lbs.	Bar, bu
By Lake		1000	40800			
By Canal						
G. & C. U. R. R.	432	19494	1494	29		57
C. & R. I. R. R.	237	6050	9100			
I. C. R. R.	1480	700	2800	350		
C. B. & Q. R. R.	100	1831	13775		600	
C. & N. W. R. R.	847	10054				
C. A. & St. L. R.		700		386		
Total	3143	34739	68289	735	600	57

	Dre'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Cattle No.	Pot's bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	5		598	100		
C. & R. I. R. R.				55		
I. C. R. R.		650	400		256	619
C. B. & Q. R. R.		35	6690		54	
C. & N. W. R. R.	3	8	120		3	406
C. A. & St. L.		3550			960	
Total	8	2273	7726	155	1272	1725

SHIPMENTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	450		107311			
To Ogdensburg	517		21800			
Total	1267		129111			

The general markets to-day were less active and, owing to less favorable news from New York, the tendency was downwards. The demand for Flour was comparatively light and prices declined 5@10c ₩ brl, with sales of about 3,300 brls at $4 65@5 12½ for medium to good spring extras. Wheat was also in less inquiry, and prices declined 1c, with sales of 70,000 bushels, at 96c for No 1 Spring, and 93c for No 2 Spring in store—subject to 2c storage. For preferred currency No. 1 Spring was sold at 98c in store. The Corn market declined ½@1c, and closed rather dull—about 100,000 bushels changed hands at 35½c for River Mixed afloat; 33½@34c for Mixed in store; and 30½@31c for Rejected in store. Oats were dull and lower—[illegible] being sold at 18c subject to 2c storage. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines are very dull—with limited sales at 15½c. Hides continue dull. There was nothing doing in Provisions, and the market for all kinds of product is almost entirely nominal.

Freights are less steady but less active. To-day twelve vessels were engaged at 7c for corn to Buffalo; 7½c for wheat to Buffalo; and 10c for wheat to Kingston.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 30, 1861.

FREIGHTS.—Since the date of our last weekly review the Straits have been opened, and a very large fleet of propellers and sail vessels arrived—under which freights have declined 6@7 per bushel on grain to Buffalo. The engagements during the week were as follows: On the 25th, two small schooners were engaged at 10½c for corn to Buffalo, and the bark Morgan at 10c for the same trip. On the 26th:—Prop Nile, wheat to Buffalo at 11c; prop Free State, to arrive, wheat to Buffalo at 10½c; schr Harvey, corn to Buffalo at 9c. On the 27th:—Propeller Queen of the Lakes, at Milwaukee, wheat to Buffalo at 8c; prop Potomac, wheat from this port to Buffalo at 9c; propellers Iowa and Susquehanna, corn to Buffalo at 7c; schooners Hamlet and Mount Vernon, corn to Buffalo at 7½c; props Buckeye, Wisconsin and Young America, corn to Boston, via Ogdensburgh, at 23c. On the 29th:—props Galena, Mendota and Evergreen City, corn to Buffalo at 8c; schr Thornton, wheat to Kingston at 10½c; schr James Navagh, wheat to Oswego at 10c; schs Reindeer, Aconitas and W. S. Nelson, wheat to Kingston at 10c; schr Dart, corn to Buffalo at 7c; schrs Middlesex, Peck, Nightingale and Grapeshot, wheat to Buffalo at 7c; schrs Shook, Sanderson, Moselle, Matt Root, Ocean Eagle, Joseph Cochran, Mary Collins, Griswold, Hart, Barney, Surprise, White Squall, R G Winslow, Queen City, Sardinia, B S Sheppard, C P Williams, Banner, Wellington and prop Madison—all corn to Buffalo at 7c.

TO-DAY there was a fair inquiry for vessels, and rates were steady. The engagements were as follows: schr. Anna Craig, race Murray, wheat to Kingston at 10c; schrs. Collingwood and Arrow, wheat to Buffalo at 7½c; schrs. Lively, Tartar, Rio Grande, Arctic, Johnson, and barks Sweeny, Ravenna, and Naomi, corn to Buffalo at 7c.

RAIL AND WATER FREIGHTS.—Since the opening of navigation the various rail roads leading east have not agreed on any special rate of freight. Flour is taken to New York at $1,00@1 05 per brl, via Lake Erie; and 90@95 per brl, all Lake to Buffalo. By the Buffalo and Lake Huron route via Sarnia, the rates are: Flour to New York, 95c; to Boston, $1 10; to Montreal, 75c.

FLOUR—The following tables show the receipts and shipments during the week:

	RECEIVED.	SHIPPED.
By Lake	360	
By Canal	425	
By G. & C. U. RR	4,173	
By I. C. RR	3,217	
By C. & R. I. RR	3,030	
By C. B. & Q. RR	1,500	360
By C. & St. Louis RR		
By C. & N. W. RR		
By C. & Mil	9,830	
By Mich. Cent. RR		4
By Mich. South. RR	151	No report.
By Pittsburgh RR	100	12,769
		9,011
Total last week	22,792	12,134
Total previous week	16 094	13,616
Corresponding week in 1860	15,155	7,308
Corresponding week in 1859	8,337	6,735

The Flour market during the past week has been active and buoyant, because of the high rate of Eastern exchange and the want of confidence in Illinois currency—and prices ran up to $5.00@5 25 for fair to good extras. During the past two days, however, the demand has been less active, and the advance gained in the early part of the week has been almost entirely lost. The sales during the week amount to upwards of 20 000 brls. Winter wheat brands are in limited local request, and sales have been made at $5.75@6 00 for White, and $5.40@5.70 for Red. Rye Flour is quiet and nominal at [illegible]. Corn Meal steady. We quote as follows:

White Winter extras	$5.75	@ 6.00
Red " "	5.25	@ 5.70
Spring extras, good to choice	4.90	@ 5.25
" " low grade to fair	4.75	@ 4.80
Superfine	3.80	@ 4.25
Rye Flour, dull at	2.75	@ 2.85
Corn Meal, ₩ brl, fine	1.75	@ 1.95
" " ₩ ton, coarse	11.00	@ 11.50
" " ₩ ton, fine	12.50	@ 13.00
" Marsh's Calorie Dried, ₩ brl	....	@ 1.95
" Marsh's Calorie Dried, ₩ ton	....	@ 13 00

TO-DAY, under dull advices from New York, the market was heavy and 5@10c lower. Sales, 100 brls "Beloit City" round hoop, at $5 12½ del; 100 brls "Black Hawk" round hoop, and 90 brls "Cataract" round hoop, at $5.10 del; 1000 brls "Caledonian" round hoop, and 600 brls "Union" round hoop, at $4 90 del; 200 brls "Home Mills" round hoop, at $4.85 del; 100 brls "Dixon" round hoop, at $5 del; 100 brls "Smith Mills" and 100 brls "Atlantic" flat hoop, at $5.10.

WHEAT—The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week:

	RECEIVED.	SHIPPED.
By Lake	8,073	149,378
By Canal		2,000
By G. & C. U. R R		
By Ill. C. RR	64,712	
By C. & R. I. RR	18,000	
By C. B. & Q. RR	11,900	
By C. Alton & St. Louis RR	5,920	
By C. & N. W. RR	255	
By C. & Mil. RR	38,579	
By Mich. Cent. RR		
By Mich. South. RR	3,412	
By Pitts. & Ft. W. RR		14,080
		1,400
Total last week	151,550	167,834
Total Previous week	72 918	272,574
Corresponding week in 1860	91,843	194,921
Corresponding week in 1859	42,417	34,997

The Wheat market during the past week, owing to a variety of circumstances, has been active and full prices were sustained. In the early part of the week, owing to a want of confidence in currency, there was an active outside speculative inquiry, and after the Straits were open, a brisk shipping demand took place because of the decline in freights. At the close, however, owing to less favorable news from the east, the market is weak and the tendency downwards. Winter Wheat is scarce and in good demand by millers. White selling at $1 25@1.29, and Red at $1.05@1.10.

TO-DAY the Wheat market declined 1c. Sales were—1100 bushels No. 1 White (Michigan) at $1 29 in sacks on board schooner; 25,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 96c in store; 4,000 bu do at 92c in store payable in preferred currency; 12,500 bu No. 2 Spring (in one lot) at 97c f.o.b.; 30,000 bu do in lots at 93c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 80c in store.

CORN—The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
By Lake		169,688
By Ill. & Mich. Canal	183,966	
By Galena & Chicago U. RR.	11,320	
By Illinois Central Railroad	37,500	
By Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	21 500	
By Chi., Bur. & Quincy R.R.	45,607	
By Chicago, Alton & St. L. R.R.	20,856	
By Chicago & Nor'West'n R.R.	608	
By Chicago & Milwaukee R.R.		
By Michigan Central Railroad		
By Michigan South. Railroad		100
By Pittsburgh Railroad		1,750
Total last week	321,807	170 488
Total Previous week	305,812	347,134
Corresponding week in 1860	358,695	546 940
Corresponding week in 1859	71,230	56,880

The movement in corn during the past week has been very active, and the market has advanced 2½@3½c per bushel. Besides a good speculative inquiry by the holders of currency, since the opening of navigation, there has been active demand for shippers, and sellers had every advantage.

TO-DAY, however, the market is much calmer, and we notice a decline since yesterday of ½@1c per bushel. The transactions were as follows:—10,000 bu River Mixed at 35½c afloat; 35,000 bu Mixed at 34c in store; 20,000 bu do at 33½c in store; 5,000 bushels do at 35½c f.o.b.; 17,000 bu do at 34½c f.o.b.—preferred currency; 11 000 bu Rejected River at 35c f.o.b.; 8 000 bu do at 32c afloat; 1,000 bu Rejected at 30½c in store; 8,000 bu do at 31c in store; 2,000 bu do at 32c in store.

OATS—Received last week, 31,875 bu; shipped, 450 bu. The market in the early part of the week was very firm, and several lots were sold at 20c in store; but during the past three days there has been little or no inquiry, and the market loses at a decline of 2@3c per bushel. To-day the sales were—500 bu No. 1 at 18c in store—subject to 2c storage.

RYE—Received last week, 8,918 bu; shipped, 542 bu. In the early part of the week there was some speculative inquiry, and No. 1 was sold at 42c in store; but at the close there is no demand, and the market is again dull and almost entirely nominal.

BARLEY—Received last week, 5,540 bu; shipped 810 bu. There has been rather more activity in the market for lots in store, but it closes quiet, with sales to-day of 150 bags at 41c on track.

GROCERIES—The receipts of Groceries during the past week from the South have been very light, because of the rebellion, and stocks here will have to be replenished in New York. The demand for sugars is fair. We quote as follows:

SUGARS—	N. O. common	5½@5¾c
	" good common	6¼@6½c
	" fair	6½@6¾c
	" fully fair to prime	7¼@7½c
	" clarified in hhds	7½@8c
	" white coffee in hhds	7½@8½c
	N. Y. refined white coffee	8 @8¾c
	" crushed, granulated and granulated	9½@10c
MOLASSES—	N. Y. Sugar House	30 @33c
	Portland	23 @28c
	Plantation	38 @40c
	N. Y. Syrups	36 @45c
	Golden Syrup	42 @48c
COFFEE—	Rio	14½@15½c
	Maracaibo	14½@15½c
	Santa	14½@15½c
	O. G. Java	18 @19 c
	Mocha	— @— c
RICE—		— @— c
SPICES—	Cassia	5½@ 6½c
	Pepper	22 @25c
	Allspice	9½@10½c
	Cloves	8 @9c
		10 @12c

PROVISIONS.—The receipts of provisions during the past week were as follows: 260 bbls beef, 174 bbls pork, 365,763 lbs cut meats, and 33,080 lbs lard. The shipments were: 1,318 bbls beef, 5,746 bbls pork, 334 500 lbs cut meats, and 339,038 lbs lard. The market for all kinds of provisions during the past week has been firm but inactive. Mess pork is held at $19@21,00 for new to old; but the transactions have been limited to the demands of the local trade. There has been an active inquiry for cut meats, for Pittsburg, and about 300,000 lbs have changed hands at 6½@6¾c, for shoulders and 9c for sides packed. Lard is quiet and entirely nominal at 10@10½c. The trade with the South has entirely ceased. Orders have been received from Kentucky and Tennessee; but no attempt was made to fill them.

HIDES—The market for Hides is unusually dull, and prices close ½@1c lower, as follows: Dry Flint, 9@10c; Dry Salted, 8@9c; Green Salted, 4@4½c; Green, 3@3½c.

SEEDS—The market for all kinds of Seeds during the past week has been inactive. TIMOTHY is very dull, and the sales have been to fill small orders at $1.80@2.00. CLOVER is in limited request at $4.50@4 75. There is no inquiry for Hungarian or Millet Seed and prices are nominal.

HIGHWINES—The decline in the rate of Eastern exchange has rendered the market dull, and we notice a decline on the week of 1@1½c per gal. To-day the sales were: 60 bbls at 15½c; but buyers at the close were offering only 14½@15c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 35@37c per gal.

FISH—During the past week 1518 pkgs Lake Fish were received—consisting of last fall's catch. The demand, however, is very light, and the market dull. We quote: No. 1 Whitefish, $3.62½@3.75; No. 2, $3.37½@3.50; No. 1 Trout, $3.25; No. 2, $3.00.

FRUITS—Green Apples are in fair supply, and the demand is moderate at $2 00@3 50 for common to good. Oranges and Lemons are higher, because of the stoppage of the Southern trade—closing at $4.00@4 50 per box. Cranberries are dull at $4 00 @5.00 per bbl. DRIED FRUITS—Apples are in good supply and the market is rather dull, with sales of Eastern at 4@4½c and Southern at 3½@4c; Unpared Peaches, 5@5½c; Pared Peaches, 12@15c. Blackberries, 12½c.

BUTTER—The supply is still good, and the market for common, though more active, is not higher. We quote Common Roll and Firkin, 8@9c; Choice Dairy, 10@12c.

EGGS—Dull, with sales to-day of 45 bbls 8½c—packer's count.

POULTRY—Live Chickens are plenty and rather dull at $2.50@2.75 ₩ doz; Live Turkeys, 10@11c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—There has been an active movement in potatoes East during the week, and the market closes firm at 24@26c for good Neshannocks. Common Mixed, are dull at 17@18c.

COAL—With the fleet, there were heavy arrivals of coal, and the market is dull—the only transaction reported being a cargo of Briar hill at $3.65.

WOOD—The receipts of Wood during the past week amounted to 1339 cords, and the market closes dull and lower, with sales by the cargo at $3 25@3.50. Wood is retailing by the cord at $4.00.

LUMBER—The receipts during the past week were:—3,392,773 feet lumber, 3,089,000 shingles, 280,000 pcs lath, 49,000 feet timber, and 12,650 posts. The shipments were as follows:

	Lumber ft.	Shing's, No.	Lath, pcs.
By Lake			
By Canal	1,077,140	297,500	32,100
By Galena R. R.	485,480	271,400	672,000
Ill. Central	304,800	349,000	101,000
C. & R. I.	172,597	12,000	
C. B. & Q.	376,895	835,300	149,000
C. A. & St. L.	201,750	201,000	39,000
C. & N. W.	120,474	102,000	8,000
C. & M. R. R.			
M. C. R. R.			
M. S. R. R.	3,000		
Pitts. & Ft. W.	41,300	30,000	
Total last week	3,063,007	1,758,750	980,000
Total prev. w'k	3,192,947	1,349,500	1,660,350
Cor'g w'k 1860	6,096,121	3,695,750	2,497,007
" " 1859	5,909,864	6,108,500	844,250

The Lumber market continues very dull, and prices tend strongly downward. The war excitement, along with the currency difficulties, tends very greatly to restrict trade all over the country, and the orders received are very light. Common lumber is offered freely at $9 00 for dry, and green has been sold at $8.00@8 50.

In cargoes the sales have been light, and at lower prices. We note the following: cargo of schr. Reeve, from Tawas Bay, mill run, at $8.00; schr. Telegraph, mostly strips, from Grand Travers, at $7.50; Honest John, from Muskegon, mill run, at $4.00 and $7.25; and two other cargoes from Muskegon at the same price; Lizzie Throop, from Grand River mill run, at $4 00 and $7.00; William Teil, from Holland, strips, at $6 00; two Grand River cargoes, at $3.50 and $7.00—the market closing weak.

In shingles there is an unusually dull market, with a downward tendency in prices. A large quantity has been received from Manitowoc, and for lack of buyers, they are left here to sell on commission. Prime Rogue River Shingles offered freely at $2.25, without buyers.

Lath is quiet, with sales by the cargo at $1@1.25.

We quote as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$27.00@29.00
Second Clear	24.00@25 00
Third Clear	15.00@17.00
Common Boards	9 00@
Common Boards, 12 feet	9.50@10 00
Long Joists, Common	12.00@14.00
Stock Boards	10.00@
Fencing	9.00@
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@14.00
Clear do do	18.00@20.00
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	2.75@
do do No. 1	2.25@ 2.50
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@
Lath	1.75@
Posts, ₩ 100	8.00@14.00

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO YARDS.—Sales of Stock reported expressly for the TRIBUNE, by S. W. Bowles, Commission Salesman.

CATTLE.

No. Cattle	Av. weight.	Prices.
42 "	1372	$3.60
27 "	1340	2.40
30 "	1405	3.17½
73 "	1193	3 30
8 "	1570	3.25
26 "	1448	3 25
62 "	1464	3 50
14 "	1443	3 75
15 "	1595	3 87½
16 "	1450	3 50

238 Cattle sold.

HOGS.

165 Hogs, averaging	220 lbs	$4 80
534 "	234 "	4 75
49 "	214 "	4 50
54 "	192 "	4.25
107 "	220 "	4.50
62 "	171 "	4 32½
252 "	210 "	4.80
1273 lbs.		

SHEEP.

Scarce, and in good demand.

SHIPPED.

79 cars Cattle, and 10 double-decked cars Hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 30—FLOUR—Flour dull, heavy and 5c lower. The serious decline in sterling exchange has caused a material falling off in export demand; sales, 9,506 brls at $5.15@5.30 for super state; $5.25@5.35 for extra state; $5.15@5.30 for super western; $5.25@5 50 for common to medium extra western; $5.55@5 65 for superfine brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.70@7.00 for trade brands do, the market closing heavy. Canada flour dull and prices slightly favor purchasers. Sales of 600 brls at $5 35@7 50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in moderate request at $3 10@4.00 for common to choice super. Corn meal quiet, and prices are without important change. Sales of 150 brls at $2.85 for Jersey and $3.20 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Market heavy and lower; sales 350 brls at 18@18¼c, chiefly at the inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull, heavy and a trifle lower. The serious decline in sterling exchange has caused a falling off in the export demand; sales, 45,000 bu Canada club at $1.23@1.25; 6,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.27 del; 21,200 bu winter red western at $1 32@1 35; 1,500 bu red on p t; 600 bu inferior white Canada at $1 25; 10,500 bu white western at $1.40@1.65; 600 bu white Ky at $1.68@1 65, and 800 bu white Cal at $1.36. Rye quiet and steady; sales 2,500 bu at 68c. Barley dull and heavy; 400 bu state changed hands at 50. In corn there is less doing and prices are without material change; sales 31,000 bu at 68c for old mixed western in store; 67@68c for new mixed western; 66½c for new southern yellow, and 70c for white southern. Oats plenty and dull at 34@35c for western and Canadian, and 35@36c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, heavy and lower. Sales 2100 brls at $17.75@18 for mess, and $13 25 for prime. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 350 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5 87½@6 25 for country mess; $10@11 for repacked mess; $11.50 @12 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet—small sales. Beef hams dull at $13@15. Cut meats rather quiet. Sales 360 pkgs at 6½@6¾c for shoulders and 8½@8¾c for hams. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard dull and heavy. Sales 550 brls at 9½@10c. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio, 15@20c for state. Cheese steady at 8@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar, raw still very heavy, prices in favor of purchasers; the sales are 2,137 hhds Cuba at 4@5½c; 170 hhds Porto Rico at 4½@5c, and 1,112 boxes Havana at p t; and by auction 140 hhds choice Porto Rico at 4½@5½c. Molasses dull and unchanged; sales 240 hhds Cuba muscovada part at 20@22c and the remainder on p t; 215 brls N O at 32@35c, and 30 hhds P R at 30c.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. C & R I 38½; Galena & Chi 57, Pac Mail 64, • 3½; Erie 20 ¾; Del & Hudson 82; Va 6s 40, • 30; C & T 23¾; Reading 31¾; N Y C 72¾; Ill C scrip 57¾; Erie unsecured bonds 55; Ky large bonds '65 9[illegible].

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

CLEARED ... April 30.

Prop Mendota, Welch, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn, 1,146 bbls flour, 1150 pigs lead.
Bark John Sweeney, Burns, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn
Schr J S Cochrane, Barry, " 16,500 "
Schr Mt Vernon, Haines, " 10,852 "
Schr Ashtabula, Bigelow, " 21,000 "
Prop Young America, Tyler, Ogdensburg, 13,000 bu corn, 250 brls flour.
Barg Naomi, Wood, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Barg Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, 33,000 bu wheat.
Schr Griswold, Hall, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Racer, Bryan, Port Colburne, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Sanderson, Williams, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr Reindeer, Murdock, Kingstown, 12,160 bu wheat.
Schr A Bradley, Miller, Kingston, 10,500 bu wheat.
Schr John Weeden, Kellogg, Kingston, 14,200 bu wheat.
Schr Conveyer, Parker, Michigan City.
Schr Annie Thorine, Anderson, Muskegan, 57 m lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Chase, Detroit, 110 cds wood.
Schr Grander Larkin, Cleveland, 408 ton coal.
Schr Moffitt, Pickering, Fuller's Pier, 15 cks wood.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centerville, 95 cds
Schr St Paul, Mosher, Presque Isle.
Schr Kenosha, Hackett, Milwaukee.
Schr Huntress, Culver, Presque Isle, 259 ton coal, 300 pumps, 8 brls dried apples.
Schr Madison, McCrawn, Sandusky, 20 ton mds, 40 cds wood.
Schr Hart, Bigelow, Ashtabula.
Schr Arctic, Carpenter, Ashtabula, 120 m lumber.
Schr Titan Robertson, Oswego, 1150 bu salt.
Schr Rand, Clelland, Green Bay, 635 m shingles.
Schr Fortune, Holenell, Detroit, 186 c wood.
Schr Gazette, Anderson, Sheboygan, 10 cds wood, 3740 kegs nails.
Schr Harbridge, Johnson, Amsterdam, 87 c wood.
Schr Carthagenean, McIntyre, Oswego, 1200 brls salt, 14 brls cider, 25 brls apples.
Schr Lathrop, Collins, Oswego, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Bermuda, Stowell, Oswego, 80 c wood, 35,000 posts.
Schr Albatross, Myers, Silver Creek, 80 c wood, 35,00 posts.
Schr Jo Vilas, Aldridge, Cleveland, 202 ton coal.
Schr W Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 90 m lumber, 30 sq timber.
Schr St Andrews, Brown, Cleveland, 330 ton coal.
Schr John Weeden, Harris, Oswego.
Schr Conveyer, Park, Fuller's Pier, 4 c wood.

ARRIVED ... April 30.

Barg Norman, Breman, Oswego, 900 brls lime.
Barg Ocean Wave, Ingraham, Detroit, 140 lumber, 10 m shingles.
Barg Arabia, Calden, Montreal.
Barg Republic, Casey, Oswego, 87 ton coal.
Brig Isabella, Graham, Cleveland 312 ton coal.
Brig Deshler, Mann, Cleveland, 409 ton coal.
Brig Mariner, Hackett, Ogdensburg, 3740 kegs nails, 10 c wood
Brig Ocean Eagle, Gillegan, Oswego, 600 brls salt.
Brig S A Clark, Christianson, Centreville, 35 c wood.
Schr Union, Marsh, Holland, 100 bgs [illegible] lumber.
Schr Bates, Davison, Cleveland, 400 ton [illegible] mds.
Schr Farmer, Ritter, Sand Bay, 180 bundles wagon stuffs, 25 c wood, 10 m shingles.
Schr Wallace Lawrence, Holland, 27 c w[illegible]
Schr Japan, Southitt, Grand Haven, 140 m [illegible]
Schr Hamdy, Hackett, Oswego, 800 brls s[illegible]
Schr Calcutta, Long, Kalamazoo, 83 m. l[illegible]
Schr Roberts, Andrews, Cleveland, 200 to[illegible]
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewanee, 80 c wood
Schr Uncle Tom, Johnson, Oswego.
Schr Blue Belle, Dillon, Wolf river, 60 c w[illegible] c posts
Schr Aldridge, Simpson, Two Rivers, 25 m [illegible] 2000 c posts, 50 c wood.
Schr Cuba, Mariner, Buffalo, 535 brls salt.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Goodearl, Kingston, wood.
Schr Matt Root, Blanchard, Presque Isle, [illegible] coal.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegan, 44 m [illegible] 100 m lath.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... April [illegible]

Aquila, South, 212,000 lbs ice.
W H Brown, S Lockport, 40 cy rubble and dime stone.
Ontario, Ottawa, 4,600 bu corn, 25 bbls flour [illegible]
J L Alexander, La Salle, 5,020 bu corn, 14[illegible] shorts.
America, La Salle, 204,400 lbs pig iron, 15 c[illegible] 110 830 lbs sugar, 5,000 lbs machinery.
Dick Overall, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn.
L P Dodge, " 5,000 bu "
Luella, " 5 977 bu "
Farm, " 133¾ tons coal.

CLEARED

Acadia, La Salle, 28,236 ft lumber, 25,000 shingles, 10,000 lath, 30 bbls salt.
Alabama, La Salle, 208 empty carboys, 6 sleighs [illegible]
Wing and Wing, La Salle, 34,470 ft lumber.
Thames, Marseilles, 4,112 ft lumber.
Globe, Lockport, 53,637 ft lumber.
J H Alexander, Lockport.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa.
R E Goodell, Ottawa.
Emeline, Seneca, 7,790 ft lumber, 1 lot merchandise.
Mary Emery, Ottawa, 51,990 ft lumber, 2,000 pickets, 3,110 ft timber B M, 31,500 shingles, [illegible] posts, 200 lbs sheet iron, 281 lbs grindstones.

ARRIVED ... April [illegible]

Vermonter, Feeder, 44 cds wood.
Lucia Ann, Ottawa, 5,200 bu corn.
Livness, " 5,000 bu corn, 3 brls beans, [illegible]
Sultan, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Yorktown, Lasalle, 5,100 bu corn.
J H Dickey, "
Altona, " 5,500 "
B F Beesley, " 5,200 " 25 brls h lime.
M O'Conner, " 5,350 "
" 4.000 " 7220lbs iron.

CLEARED ... April 30.

Cuba, Ottawa, 11,624 lbs machinery.
Mound City, Lasalle, 68,830 ft lumber, lot of mds [illegible]
Vermonter, Feeder.
Fame, Lasalle, 4 mill stones, 500 lbs machinery, 330 lbs household furniture.
Uno, Lasalle, 3,000 ft lumber, 30 brls salt, lot of mds.
Danube, Ottawa.
W H Brown, S Lockport.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas William S. McW[illegible] day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty [illegible] to the undersigned [illegible] bearing date the day [illegible] the property hereinafter [illegible] the County of Cook, in the [illegible] Mortgages, at page [illegible] now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power and authority in said mortgage [illegible] on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon, at the door of the Court House in the city of Chicago [illegible] be auction to the highest bidder for cash [illegible] in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois [illegible] division of block numbered [illegible] of section twenty-two (22), town [illegible] north range fourteen [illegible] together with all right and equity of redemption of the said William S. McWilliams [illegible] therein
JOEL GURLEY, [illegible]
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Att'ys.
Chicago, April [illegible], 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jeuram Atkins, on the eleventh day of [illegible] A. D. 1858, executed and delivered to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust [illegible]
CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.
Chicago, March 13th, 1861.

The above sale is hereby postponed until [illegible] at same hour and place.
CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to [illegible] at same hour and place.
CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to [illegible] day, the 6th day of May, 1861, at [illegible]
CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

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ily, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Editors and Proprietors:

[illegible]

FFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

hicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

FROM CAIRO.

e learn from a gentleman who lef e last night, that among the prizes ed aboard of one of the enemy's steam were about five hundred Zouave caps ch our boys appropriated to their own vidual use double quick time, the dy tiles" which previously constituted r head-gear going into the river in a He also informs us that the Camp prove nearly a self-sustaining institu , and would entirely so, if provisions counted contraband as well as arms ammunition.

PROMPT ACTION.

the teachings of History prove any it is the fearful fact that Republics n they change lapse into Monarchies, ocracies into Absolutisms. Not from inherent weakness of system, but be for the time being the administration Government falls into weak, timid, cillating hands. The masses are slow use, but when once fully awakened, are not patient. Quick to perceive e danger is imminent, they will not ate delay or over caution. The people United States with their sensitive, ous organization are especially prone fhafe under any symptom of executive ciency. In no other country but ours the "law's delay" stimulated the es so frequently and fearfully to in rate the reign of King Lynch. The raph and the press carry into the bo of every family, every day, the news every portion of the country, and in cts quick to perceive and judge, criti with no inconsiderable sagacity and deep emotion the acts of their official nts, whether State or National. It is e hoped that the Administration at hington is fully alive to the fact that yes of the country are upon it with a enging scrutiny. Thus far the move s of the Government have certainly nticipated the wishes or spirit of the le. Let it now place itself in the van d! The eager masses are behind it a spirit of enthusiastic determination brooks no unnecessary delay, and hd emands, with imperious threatening, for ACTION.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS SERVED.

n officer of the army, of Southern birth, ned at Washington, got leave of ab , in March, for a few days' visit to delphia. He at once proceeded to tgomery, and after making arrange for a Major's commission in the rebel , returned to Washington and went inally to his duty, and of course, to ay. A few days ago, as troubles be to thicken about the Capital, this man *his business as a spy*, hurriedly threw up ommission, and went across the Poto to seek his friends. We have mislaid note containing his name, else we ld gladly do our share in making him nous.

ere, now, is an officer—one of the y staff—upon which the Government rely in this hour of its peril. The roll is full of such—men who are pois to the very core with the pestilent ounism which has brought about this llion, and who wait only for the mo t when their treason may be most ging, to betray the popular cause. A h was required to purge the civil ser of the sympathisers with treason, be the President and the Departm ats d safely act. We trust that the Army be more summarily dealt with. Let oath of allegiance [illegible] be summarily dismissed. for false delicacy. We cannot to put the armed forces of the ic under the command of men w study will be how best to betray t e enemy.

MILITARY CRITICS.

spite of the growlers, the Adminis has accomplished wonders. Ch aided by the States, by the cities, orations and individuals, it ght in ten days a work which, ma by the time required for its perfor , is without parallel in the history opean campaigns. The carping a ring of these profound military critic do not know a cartridge-box fro a mutton ham, who suppose that bo of armed men may be raised from by a stamp of the foot, and after raised riven forward like herds of cattle, t under the open sky at night and se for their rations by the wayside, for nought. They are not worth the empt of the men who are better in ed. Says one, with fury in his and an oath on his lips, "Why the four thousand men at Cock ille go through? They are only fif miles from Baltimore and fifty-five m Washington,—why, don't they rch? The Capital will be taken be e they get there." Possibly; but they w as well as the gentlemen who stand he street-corners in Chicago what their is, and are unquestionably anxious to Without proper arms, with not a age wagon, nor a horse, possibly not anket, not a tent, not a ration— undisciplind and balked, they wisely and will to wait the itions of war and the reinforcements will insure their certain success. They found out—perhaps just found out— four thousand men are not fed at try way-side taverns, and lodged in , or even in hay-mows, in country vil —a kind of knowledge that our sa us critics surely lack. "But, the w York Seventh, and the Massachu ts regiment—why did they stay so g at Annapolis?" We don't ; but those regiments do; and re willing to implicitly rely on their age and discretion. "Yes, yes; but blockade—the blockade. Why are t all the ports of the seceding States ckaded right off?" This last enquiry s most indignantly from men to whom n-sail is only another name for futtock nds. The answer, that the Govern t has not the required ships for instant ice does not suffice. "Build them, y them, get steamers, brigs, ope, anything that will float a n!" Yes, we reply,—float the guns, stores and men into the enemy's s. Fitting out steamers and ships for y day work is no job done in an hour; ring and fitting them for war purposes, withstand the elements and the at of the enemy, require time, men, ey and naval supplies that cannot be , at the touch of the Government d, to spring, like Cinderilla's horses, of a pumpkin, ready in the aking of an eye. "But the troops, ll out more troops; cover the [illegible]

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOL. XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861. NO. 6.

Chicago Tribune. Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
Editors and Proprietors: Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
[illegible]
"Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

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In spite of the growlers, the Administra- has accomplished wonders. Cheer- aided by the States, by the cities, by porations and individuals, it has in ten days a work which, meas- by the time required for its perform- is without parallel in the history of opean campaigns. The carping and of these profound military critics, do not know a cartridge-box from a mutton ham, who suppose that bod- of armed men may be raised from the by a stamp of the foot, and after raised, driven forward like herds of cattle, to under the open sky at night and for their rations by the wayside, for nought. They are not worth the of the men who are better in- Says one, with fury in his and an oath on his lips, "Why the four thousand men at Cock- go through? They are only fif- miles from Baltimore and fifty-five Washington,—why don't they March? The Capital will be taken be- they get there." Possibly; but they as well as the gentlemen who stand street-corners in Chicago what their is, and are unquestionably anxious to it. Without proper arms, with not a wagon, not a horse, possibly not blanket, not a tent, not a ration— undisciplined and baulked, they wisely and will to wait the of war and the reinforcements will insure their certain success. They found out—perhaps just found out— four thousand men are not fed at way-side taverns, and lodged in or even in hay-mows, in country vil- a kind of knowledge that our sa- critics sorely lack. "But, the York Seventh, and the Massachu- regiment—why did they stay so at Annapolis?" We don't but these regiments do; and willing to implicitly rely on their and discretion. "Yes, yes; but blockade—the blockade. Why are all the ports of the seceding States blockaded right off?" This last enquiry most indignantly from men to whom is only another name for [illegible]. The answer, that the Govern- has not the required ships for instant does not suffice. "Build them, them, get steamers, brigs, anything that will float a " Yes, we reply,—float the gun, and men into the enemy's Fitting out steamers and ships for day work is no job done in an hour; and fitting them for war purposes, withstand the elements and the at- of the enemy, require time, men, and naval supplies that cannot be at the touch of the Government to spring like Cinderella's horses of a pumpkin, ready in the of an eye. "But the [illegible]

"West with men." And, say we, let them stand there, the Government having no arms to put in their hands, and let them suck their thumbs and wonder what they will do next. Half the men now in the field, are, as our Illinois boys were yesterday, drilling with broomsticks and pitchforks.

And so the sapient cities go on, and so they may be easily answered. They forget that this war is not yet a fortnight old; that the President when he came into power found the Army and Navy demoralized, our ships scattered, our arsenals in the hands of enemies; and all the vast resources of the nation, save always the unquenchable patriotism of the people, made unavailable by traitors acts. They forget that in spite of these things, men hardly warm in their places, unaccustomed to the duties imposed upon them, have, since the old flag was pulled down at Sumter, done what the most powerful monarchy on earth ready for war by sea and by land, could not have done in the time that has been consumed.

Let the people trust this Government. It is made up of able and patriotic men, to doubt who would, in this exigency, when they need the support of every loyal man, be a criminal. Let them trust Gen. Scott. He knows just as much about tactics and about war in general as the street-corner and bar-room critics who groan with agony and rage because the war is not yet ended, and Charleston and the rebels wiped out.

STRIKE QUICK AND HARD.

The loyal men of the North are engaged in a second War of Independence. The first was waged to establish the Union and Constitutional Liberty; the present was to save them from destruction and transmit them to our children. The Nation grapples for life or death with implacable foes who clutch at its throat. But the lovers of liberty are resolved that it shall not be strangled by the coils of a slimy serpent. Twenty millions of freemen are inspired with a sacred ardor for their country and its Constitution—the heritage of their fathers, the ark of their hopes and the shrine of their vows. They feel that war with all its horrors when waged in a righteous cause may be a blessing in comparison with a sacrifice of constitutional liberty. The sword in the hands of the virtuous and faithful is the symbol of justice and order.

The loyal masses have taken this war off the hands of of the Government and made it their own affair. Their rights, their liberties and their interests are at stake, and all they ask of the Government is to give legal form and effect to their patriotic efforts and sacrifices. They demand to be allowed to smite the parricidal traitors to the earth, and extinguish the foul and wicked rebellion by an irresistible force. The people are willing to give up, in a measure, for one year, all business; to forego the pursuits of peace, and devote their whole energies and means to quelling the gigantic insurrection. While they would rather carry on a seven years bloody war than concede the anarchical doctrine of the right of secession or a nullification of the Constitution, they much prefer bringing the struggle to a conclusion in one campaign, by putting forth their whole power in one tremendous charge upon the enemy which will scatter them like chaff before the wind, and grind to powder the big, black, warring devil who has sprung at the throat of the Republic. The Government has called for 75,000 volunteers, and in less than ten days the people offer it 200,000. The force called out by the Government only makes the rebels laugh. It does not strike terror into them. Either New York or Pennsylvania can muster that large a force on short notice. Illinois is good for 50,000 troops during the continuance of the war, but has only been called on for 5,500! The popular instincts feel that 75,000 soldiers are too many for peace and too few for war.

The call should be raised to 300,000 men for active service and 200,000 for reserve purposes—a half a million in all. The free States can easily produce this many soldiers. There are over *three millions* of able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, fit to do military duty, in the loyal States of the Union; and there is no domestic enemy in their midst to detain any of them at home. On the basis of 300,000 troops for active duty, Illinois quota would be 28,000, and the Cook county quota three regiments of 800 men each. Ohio's quota would be 37,000, Indiana's 22,000, Michigan's 12,000, Wisconsin's 12,000, Iowa's 11,000, Minnesota's 3,000, Kansas 1,300, Pike's Peak a regiment of rangers 800, and Nebraska another 800. Total for the Northwest 128,600 soldiers. New York would be called on for 50,000, and Pennsylvania for 42,000, and all the Eastern States for 160,000. The remaining 12,000 should be apportioned to California and Oregon. The Government should then call for a patriotic National loan of One Hundred and Fifty millions of dollars. And in order to give the whole people a chance to subscribe, a portion of the shares should be of the denomination of ten dollars, a portion of fifty, of one hundred, and the residue of one thousand. Let the bonds bear six per cent. interest and have coupons attached, and be made transferable on delivery like bank notes. The smallest bonds should be made payable in five years, the fifties and hundreds in ten years, and the $1000 bonds in twenty years.

These National bonds would circulate as currency very freely. Indeed, most people would prefer them to bank notes, because of their drawing interest. The security for their redemption would be the honor and faith of the Government, and patriotism and property of the people. No bonds in the world would be sounder or better. Every loyal citizen would make it a point of duty to subscribe to this National loan according to his ability.

This loan would be in addition to the liberal appropriation of States, cities, counties and the munificence of individuals, which collectively will make another $150,000,000, given to equip the volunteers and take care of the families of the married soldiers.

The people demand prompt, decisive powerful action. Is the Cabinet at Washington equal to the great crisis? Does it realize that the life of the nation is staked on the issue of the contest? The universal voice is, that the Republic must not be destroyed, and that the supremacy of the Constitution must be maintained; that obedience to law shall be enforced, and that a military despotism, with Slavery for its basis and aristocracy for its end, shall not be tolerated on this continent. Does the Administration realize the depth and strength of the majestic river of patriotic sentiment which is sweeping along? Will it lead the mighty forces subject to its command, straight at the strongholds of this gigantic conspiracy? Will it let the bold American eagle make a swoop at the slimy coils of the Secession serpent? A great battle is to be fought. A temporizing policy will procrastinate it, and add to the calamities of war. Inaction, or weak action, is cruel and foolish. Deal a blow that will strike terror into the heart of every traitor, and end the accursed rebellion in a single campaign. Such a policy will give the nation a century of peace and happiness.

SECESSION WOUNDED IN MISSOURI.

Secession has got a blow in Missouri from which it will not soon recover. As long as the United States Arsenal at St. Louis was filled with small arms and cannon, which might have been at any time seized by desperadoes, of whom St. Louis and Missouri is full, secession and the capture of the Government property were probabilities to be feared. There is no doubt of the fact that the plan for the consummation of both these was long ago laid, nor that it has been industriously worked. That man Claib. Jackson, whom, in an evil hour, the people put into the gubernatorial chair, has been the chief conspirator in the treasonable and disreputable plot. A few days more would have witnessed its consummation. The grand encampment of the Missouri militia, ordered at St. Louis, would have been the occasion for the seizure of the Arsenal, and that in the traitor's hands hands and with it the means of aggression and defence, the bullying and fighting for overawing the Union men and forcing a secession ordinance upon the State, would have commenced. Gov. Jackson and his coadjutors who hang upon the skirts and reflect the knavery of the St. Louis *Republican*, have been signally defeated. The industry of the friends of the Government in Illinois, who wanted those arms, and the loyalty of Capt. Lyon, the Commander at the Arsenal, have, at least for the present, brought the scheme to a dead halt; and we shall be disappointed if other agencies, to be put into operation if the plotters do not desist, do not make Claib. Jackson take to his heels and go among his friends under that rattlesnake banner that he is flaunting in the faces of all loyal men. He has lost his game in the first move; and now hemmed in on three sides by free territory, the people of which are determined that their political friends in Missouri shall not be crushed out by the arts that secession knows how to use, he is put upon his good behavior. We shall see how the revolution will prosper hereafter; we shall see, if while the traitors at Jefferson City are laboring to put the State out of the Union, there is not some way by which its greatest city and chief ornament, may not be taken out of their hands. At any rate, Illinois being aroused and in earnest, we shall see how the crushing-out process with which the Union men in St. Louis are threatened, will go on!

WILL THE WAR PROSTRATE THE NORTHWEST?

This is a question pertinent to the times. It involves not only our commercial interests, but our ability to do our share in maintaining the Constitution and the laws of the country. An impression prevails to some extent, that a war upon the rebels would completely prostrate our business and impoverish the country. As confidence is one effective element of success, it is well to examine the subject, and if possible, form a correct opinion of the effects the war is likely to have upon the Northwest, and therefore, of our ability to do our share in carrying it on to a successful issue.

Agriculture is our great and controling interest. What the farmer wants is a ready market for his produce with good prices and cash payments. So far as the war is concerned, our chances to supply foreign markets will not be affected in the least. The Southern rebels have not the power to execute their threat of crippling our ocean commerce by letters of marque, and hence exports of breadstuffs will go forward as usual. The Southern market for flour and provisions—a very important one to the Northwest—will be cut off; but the large armies which the Government is calling into the field will more than make up for the loss of our Southern trade. Armies consume like the locusts of Egypt; in a strictly commercial sense, they produce nothing. The purchases of flour and provisions of all kinds, and of horses for cavalry and baggage service by the State and Federal Governments are already immense, and they must increase steadily as long as the war lasts. So far therefore as the Western farmers are concerned the war is likely to furnish a market for the large supplies they still have on hand, and to create an active demand for the coming harvest.

With money in the hands of the farmer all those departments of trade on which he relies for articles of necessity, and to a certain extent of luxury too, will find active employment. People are only too apt to consume in proportion to their ability to pay. The merchants and manufacturers therefore who rely on farmers for orders need have no fears that their trade will be entirely prostrated.

The carrying and commission trade, so far as we can see, must also be good, perhaps for a time even more active and prosperous than in ordinary business seasons. Provisions and army stores of all kinds must be transported to the soldiers, and railways, and ships and steamers will be in requisition to do it.

Every branch of manufactures employed in furnishing arms, accoutrements, boots and shoes, clothing, and camp equipage for the army will be exceedingly active and their trade profitable. The war is a Godsend to them. Fortunes will be made before their possessors are aware of it.

We hope, therefore, our people will not allow gloomy fears to check the ardor of their patriotism. War is a terrible evil; but to sustain the constitution and the laws of the country is worth every possible sacrifice. Should our commerce and manufactures all be prostrated for a quarter of a century, and lives lost almost without number to accomplish it, the sacrifice should be made without a moment's hesitation. The permanence of our free institutions must be maintained at every cost. But from the above considerations it is evident that the war will not prostrate western agricultural and commercial interests. Some of them it will unquestionably promote. A few months will determine all doubts in regard to these questions, and a hopeful view will not in our judgment be disappointed.

The Baltimore Riot.

We copy in another column, from the Baltimore *Sun*, Secession sheet, a full and circumstantial account of the attack of the Baltimore Secessionists upon the Massachusetts troops. One single company had to bear the whole fight. All the other companies of the regiment had gone ahead on the cars. The rear company's cars were obstructed, and the men had to march for two miles exposed to a shower of paving stones, brickbats, revolver and musket shots. They were surrounded by a savage mob of ten thousand infuriate men. How a soul of them escaped with their lives is a wonder. Four were killed and twenty-five wounded out of the eighty men which composed the company. They showed pluck throughout the desperate contest. The *Sun*, from which we copy, is a rabid secession sheet, and all the coloring done is on the side of the mob. But, by its own showing, the Baltimoreans were wholly in the wrong from first to last. The attack was unprovoked and fully premeditated.

The ruffians got pretty well peppered. The *Sun* admits that eighteen were killed or mortally wounded, and as many more severely. But this is only a very small foretaste of the retribution in store for them.

A Muscle Guard.

It is stated that a volunteer company is being formed in New York, composed [illegible] of prize fighters. Their claims to be [illegible]

TRADING SOUTH.

A grain dealer on the Illinois Central Railroad, for some time engaged in sending grain South, principally to Vicksburgh, informs his Chicago commercial correspondent, that everything in the produce line shipped to the New Dahomey has been a total loss. Houses there that were formerly prompt, pay no attention to demands for payment, and of course legal collection is impossible. This is just what might have been expected.

FORM A CAMP.

If Governor Yates's recommendations to the Legislature are adopted by that body, and a corps of ten regiments of volunteers is organized, we trust that they will at once be ordered to camp and put under instruction and drill. There are a thousand localities in the State where a camp for that purpose can be formed, and we have half a dozen or more military men of education and experience who would very gladly devote themselves to the work required. The objection that the volunteers may not be called into service should not be suffered to have any weight whatever; because it has no foundation in fact, and because, further, the military spirit of our people needs the cultivation which no amount of rub-a-dubbing in single companies can give it. Sixty days in camp, under the tuition of competent leaders, are worth two years of ornamental soldiering under the most dandified amateurs in the land.

It is the manifest duty of the public authorities to put Illinois on a war footing. The contest will go on. There is no power short of Heaven competent to turn the hostile armies back to their homes. Our State at its lower end is peculiarly exposed to invasion. We need trained men for home defence, if not another volunteer should be called for by the Government; and ten regiments are not one too many for this service.

We need not say a word to point out the superiority of troops formed in camp over those taken from the workshop and the plow. We have the best material in the world for armies, but instruction is of the first necessity. Our State is looked to with anxiety. The gallantry of her men in Mexico won for her a name and a prestige that must not be destroyed. Great deeds are expected of her sons. Let us unite in taking this first step which shall insure victory in every field in which Illinois regiments engage.

Southern Swashbucklers.

We print on the second page an article from the New Orleans *Picayune*, entitled "A fair proposition." Our main purpose in giving place to this effusion is to acquaint our readers with the ridiculous notions of Northern bravery entertained by Southerners, equaled only by the absurd estimate which they put on their own warlike spirit.

This New Orleans paper proposes to settle the dispute between the rebels and the Republic by "wager of battle." It proposes that the South shall pick 50,000 men commanded by Jeff Davis, and the North 100,000 men commanded by Gen. Scott, or whoever may be chosen. The equipment of both armies to be alike, in the character of the weapons, and no advantage of ground to be given to either side.

"Then let," says the *Picayune*, "the two "armies engage and forever settle the ques- "tion between the North and the South." If Jeff Davis' army is whipped, the people of the South are to obey the Constitution and the laws; but if they win, then the independence of the seceded States is to be acknowledged, and a division of the Territories shall be made, &c. This is the substance of the proposition.

The Secessionists have actually persuaded themselves that *one* Southerner is more than a match for *two* Northerners. The people of the Slave States are probably the greatest boasters and braggarts in the world. They are so accustomed to domineering over the negroes, kicking and knocking them about at pleasure, that they have come to consider Northern men as but little braver than their crouching, shrinking, passive slaves. Continual domination over the servile class has bred a spirit of ferocious, cruel insolence, which they mistake for bravery and valor. Because Northern men are not eternally bragging, and noisily declaiming about their fighting qualities, they are looked down upon as cowardly and pusillanimous.

The present war will settle on an enduring basis the relative personal courage of the men of the two sections, and it will define the difference between Southern bravado and Northern bravery so clearly that the fire eaters will never again be in the dark on the subject. Before any prize ring battles be fought, of one Southerner against two Northern men, as the *Picayune* proposes, let the Secessionists practice with man against man, a few times. We venture the prediction that they will get their bellies full of fighting, even on such terms.

Adventures of Peck.

W. W. Peck—William, whom every body in this city knows—left Chicago a few days ago for Washington. He got part way down on the Harrisburg and Baltimore road, when he was stopped by the broken bridges and the dregs of the Baltimore mob. But determined to go through, he mounted "shanks horse" and pushed on. After many perils and a serious personal rencontre, he arrived at the Capital in the afternoon two days thereafter. Without taking rest, he enrolled in the Clay Guards, did guard duty that night, and next morning found his way to the President, and put in his petition for a commission in the Artillery. The application was granted, and probably before this, he is the wearer of Uncle Sam's uniform. Well done, William! A commission so earned will be worthily held.

Prospective Immigration.

A private letter to a gentleman in this city from Gothenberg, Sweden, dated March 28 1861, says: "The winter has been the hardest known in this country since 1837. Emigration will be large this season. Three vessels will leave this port—the third of which having but just left the port of Charleston, S. C., for this place will not be ready for her human cargo before the commencement of July. Many will take ship at Gefle or Stockholm. From only two of the Norwegian ports nine large vessels will have full freight against three vessels last year, and there will be few destitutes among them."

We understand these people are principally destined for the Northwest.

An Indian Regiment.

Mr. S. W. Gager, who returned to Buffalo Monday evening from a visit to the Cattaraugus Reservation, states that the Indians of that tract held a council on Thursday of last week and unanimously voted to organize an "Indian Regiment," one thousand strong, to serve in defence of the United States government.

A Dire Calamity.

In the telegraphic despatches received yesterday afternoon, Gov. Letcher of Virginia is said to have ordered that no more flour be sent to the Northern States! What will the North do? Citizens of the Northwest, read, and tremble at the fate that awaits you. The Virginians are not going to fight, but *starve* you into submission! Let the North retaliate by sending no more tobacco to Virginia towns.

The Confederate Loan.

The last New Orleans papers received, dated the 23d, are imploring the people to come forward and take the Confederate loan, the subscriptions to which seem to be yet incomplete. The *Picayune* intimates that the cotton factors are rather dilatory in coming to the rescue, and rather pointedly hints that it would be safer for them to come up to the scratch.

☞ The Louisville *Courier* don't appear to be pleased with the location of the Illinois troops, since they appeared at Cairo. What is the editor going to do about it, or "any other man"?

☞ The editor of the Joliet *True Democrat* has been appointed Postmaster at Joliet. He entered upon the duties of the office last week.

THE UPRISING.

ILLINOIS.

A friend writes us from Hamlet, Mercer county, that "where the river takes the westerly bend," the people are ready and willing for the fight. On the 22d inst., it was stated that a steamer ascended the river *en route* for Galena, for a cargo of lead. She displayed the Palmetto flag at various points, and was hailed at Rock Island and Muscatine, but refused to respond. The citizens of the towns named have planted cannon on the shores, and she will be called upon to sink or surrender.

A company of 90 men, rank and file, left Lacon on Thursday for Camp Yates, F. W. Shaw, captain. Another company will be immediately formed, and in readiness for another call. "Our God and our country," is the watchword.

At Young America a company of 100 is formed, and Capt. Baldwin is in Springfield to offer their services to the Government. Young America is "young America" all over.

A most enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Aledo on the 23d inst., all parties participating. Two companies are being enrolled, and their ranks are about full.

At Malta an enthusiastic meeting was held on Tuesday, and speeches of the right sort made, and resolutions passed. The DeKalb Flying Artillery were present. Fifteen volunteers were enrolled, and money enough pledged to support their families. This is doing well for a town of two hundred inhabitants.

A friend at Sterling writes us that volunteers are flocking into town every day and enlisting. Two companies of 110 each have been formed. In fact the whole of Whiteside County is in a blaze. Ladies are busy making clothing for the soldiers, and a large number have offered to go as nurses.

A correspondent at Nora says that the people there have been rather asleep, but now they are fully awake. A company of 103 has been organized in this and the adjoining town of Warren, under the command of Capt. Raney, and funds have been raised for the support of their families. A full company of Nora Home Guards has also been raised. Also a corps of Reserve Guard, to await the next order. Our friend writes that Republicanism is dead, and Democracy is dead, and from their spirits is formed a National party for the Union always.

In DeKalb County three companies of 100 each have already been raised, and another company is forming in Shabbona and Clinton. The Sycamore volunteers are fully organized and ready for the fight. B. B. Mayo is captain, E. F. Dutton, R. A. Smith, and P. D. Hall Lieutenants; John S. Harroun orderly sergeant.

The citizens of Dwight have done nobly. They have raised over 50 volunteers, and the necessary equipments have been furnished by contribution. The ladies have a stand of colors ready to be presented to the company when it starts. They also met in a body and immediately prepared the necessary clothing for the soldiers.

Ottawa is second to no other city in her devotion to the Stars and Stripes. At least six companies, aggregating 500 men, will be offered in defense of the glorious old flag. The women are busy night and day equipping the volunteers.

Champaign fully appreciates the importance of the present crisis, and the most intense excitement pervades all classes. A company of 100, under the command of J. S. Wolf, and a company from Middletown, under the command of W. W. Brown, have been raised, and will give a good account of themselves. Champaign County will raise five or six companies to put down treason and rebellion. $2,000 have been raised for the benefit of the families of the soldiers.

At Peoria, a vigilance committee is to stop any supplies going down the river, destined for any of the rebellious States. Capt. G. R. Corcoran, of the Emmet Guards, having manifested an indisposition to fly to his country's rescue, the company resolved to act without him, and have filled their ranks, and are ready for action.

At Farmington, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening, and resolutions unanimously passed to stand by the country in this hour of peril. A committee was appointed to raise volunteers and fit them out.

Three military companies have been formed at Galesburgh of one hundred and twenty men each. An enthusiastic meeting was held there Sunday night, on which occasion the clergy exhorted the people to stand by the Union.

The citizens of Pecatonica held a meeting on Saturday night, and after patriotic speeches and resolutions, $100 a month was subscribed for the support of families of volunteers. A volunteer company of 50 has been raised.

At Rockford, Capt. Weiner's Company of Zouaves left for Springfield yesterday. They were all completely uniformed. All the tailors in town and three hundred ladies were engaged all day Sunday and Monday in making the uniforms. A new company is forming.

At Apple River, 18 young men have enlisted, and $700 have been subscribed to support their families.

Aurora has raised $5,000 for the support of the families of the volunteers. About 220 men have enlisted, and two more companies are being formed.

A friend writes us from Quincy that the Israelites of that city, in all about 40 families, are unanimous for the support of the Government and Union, and ready to put down treason.

A friend writes us from Vandalia that the streets are crowded with volunteers. A company numbering over 150 has been accepted by the Governor and gone to Springfield. A. J. McCraner is Captain and R. H. Sturges 1st Lieutenant. The people of Vandalia are all for the Stars and Stripes.

In Shelbyville, a large meeting was held on Saturday, and addresses breathing a patriotic spirit, were made by Gen. Thornton, Hon. Anthony Thornton, and others. A company will be immediately organized.

In the little town of Rosamond, Shelby county, a muster roll was opened, and twelve farmer's boys immediately signed it. Rosamond, with Pana and Buckeye Prairie, will make up a full company.

At Lemont, Cook Co., a large meeting was held on the evening of the 23d, H. M. Singer in the chair. Resolutions ignoring party, pledging each other to defend the old flag, by whomsoever assailed, and to raise a company of volunteers, were offered by B. F. Brown, Esq., and supported in a speech of great ability, when sixty four volunteers enrolled their names on the spot. A company called the "Lemont Guards" was organized. This, in a town of four hundred inhabitants, indicates the enthusiasm and unanimity of the people.

At Vandalia, on Wednesday, a second company of volunteers, Capt. Ransom commanding, left for Springfield. A rifle company is also forming, as well as a company of cavalry. The Stars and Stripes are floating over almost every building in town.

In Pontiac the enthusiasm is beyond description. There is but one party, and that for the Union. At a meeting on Saturday night, $600 was raised for families of volunteers, and on Tuesday there were 102 names on the roll. Capt. Hopkins is in command. He was a soldier in the Mexican war.

Oswego and Bristol are raising a company, and 84 men are already enrolled, and many more will be added. Major Dixon, formerly under Gen. Cadwallader of Pennsylvania, is in command of the company, which he is drilling daily. The company is called the Kendall Rifles.

At Blackberry Station, the war excitement runs high. A number of the very best men have enlisted. Among them Elder J. C. Fifield, the Methodist clergyman of that place. A subscription for the benefit of the families of the volunteers is in circulation.

On Saturday night a meeting of the citizens of Polo was held, and a company of over one hundred men formed, officers elected, and over $1500 subscribed for the benefit of the soldiers' families. This soon will be increased to $3,000. Morton D. Swift, editor of the Polo *Advertiser*, is Captain of the company. Every man in the town is ready to shoulder his musket, and march at a moment's warning.

The first company in [illegible] is more than full, and another is forming, and will be ready in a few days. Then another will be formed for a Home Guard. Meetings are held every night, and the excitement is terrible.

The freemen of Franklin Grove (China) held a meeting on Monday night, A. B. Fitch presiding. A company was formed, and will be ready for action this week. A fund of from $3,000 to $5,000 will be raised for war purposes. T. M. Blaisdell and Joseph Williams each gave $100 for patriotic purposes.

At Peru, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Monday evening. Hon. Churchill Coffing made an eloquent speech, and was followed by others. The oath of allegiance was administered to the entire audience by Judge Chumasero. Forty names were enrolled for a company of infantry, and an artillery company was immediately formed. The German Rifles, numbering over 50, have offered themselves to the Government. Capt. Coats will command the company of infantry.

At Beulah there was a rousing meeting on Tuesday. Measures were taken to form a military company.

At Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, (Egypt) all are for the Union, and the American flag is floating over almost every building. Fifty volunteers have been enrolled, and a full company will be ready in a few days.

At Wataga, meetings were held on the 22d and 23d insts. Twelve good men volunteered and will be added to the Galesburgh companies. $200 was subscribed and as much more will probably be raised, for the support of the families of the volunteers. A company of Home Guards have been organized.

IOWA.

From all parts of Iowa volunteers are turning out by hundreds and thousands. The question is not who will go, but who will be permitted to go. For instance, the little city of Muscatine has already sent three companies of volunteers and two more are filling up, one a German artillery company and an other a Minnie Rifle company. Davenport, Keokuk, Burlington, Iowa City, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Mount Vernon, Council Bluffs, and in fact about every important town in the State is arming for the conflict.

WISCONSIN.

A company has been formed at Madison, to be known as the "Hickory Guard." The muster roll contains the names of Hon. Luther S. Dixon, Hon. Orsamus Cole, Hon. Byron Paine, Judges of the Supreme Court; Hon. L. P. Harvey, Secretary of State; Gen. David Atwood, G. Van Steenwyk, and other gentlemen of like position.

We have not room for the details of the patriotic movements in this State. It is enough to say that every portion of the State, from North to South, from East to West, is thoroughly aroused and ready to do its duty.

MICHIGAN AND INDIANA.

We get an abundance of letters from all parts of Michigan and Indiana, all filled with details of the patriotic movements of the people, but we find it utterly impossible to make room for them. Such letters we have from Hillsdale, Coldwater, Niles, Dowagiac, St. Joseph, and many other places in the former State, and from Kendallville, Laporte, Mishawaka, Crown Point, etc., from the latter State. They are all alike. There is no division of sentiment in the Northwest—all are patriots—all ready, old and young, male and female—to serve their country in the bloody field, in the hospital, or wherever Providence may call.

"My country, 'tis for thee."

Another Steamer Stopped--More Munitions of War Seized.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 26.

We are going on here swimmingly. This morning our guard boat brought to and seized the fine, fast, new passenger steamer C. E. Helmick, and we found her loaded with large amounts of powder, lead, shot, and other munitions of war. She had also a heavy load of provisions. Her officers, passengers and crew deserted her in great haste, probably fearing that we had learned our manners in the extreme South.

We also seized and retained another assortment of military goods and arms in charge of Adams's Express, bound Secessionward.

There are quite a number of visitors here to-day from Chicago and other places. Spies are continually around, but as we do nothing to be ashamed of, and are strong enough to repel attack, they look on undisturbed.

Rumors are afloat here of an intended night attack from down the river; but they have no effect other than to cause greater vigilance on the part of the guard.

From below we hear that when the Memphis people heard of our arrival here, they commenced to throw up batteries and mount them with cannon, probably afraid that we were using this only as the basis of operations against them. The excitement thereaway is said to be intense.

We have no orders to seize provisions—only munitions of war. CARLOS.

Letter from the Cairo Camp.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

THURSDAY EVENING, April 25, 1861.

But little of any interest has transpired since my telegraph last evening.

By some of the passengers who came up on the boat, however, I learn that the accounts from Memphis, Randolph, &c., are only too true. At Randolph they have something over one hundred men. My informant did not speak of them as being formidable, physically, he speaks of them as affeminate and sickly in appearance; and quite a considerable number of them being very young.

At Memphis he says they have taken men out of the calaboose, and chain gangs, paid their fines and pressed them into military service. He says three men came up from New Orleans on the same boat who had enlisted in the S. C. Army and received their pay, and then put off for the North. That Northern and Union men dare not express their opinions is well known, and this statement is only the more satisfactory to me, on account of hearing it myself. Our position, condition, and financial affairs, it appears, are quite as well known down there as in Chicago. Senator Douglas, it seems from his report, has by his patriotism placed himself in an awkward position for a southern visit, as a large number of men who habitate somewhere around near his plantation, have banded themselves together, and have sworn to mob and tar and feather the Judge so soon as he may set foot within the State. They look for him in about three weeks. Therefore the Judge will take warning in time.

My informant thinks the better class of men are too well informed and acquainted with both the men and the force of the North to expect anything but defeat, they realize however that a fight only can now settle the differences.

The boys here are hard at work drilling, every day striving to render themselves perfect in their duty. Col. Scott has made a great many friends by the manner in which he has taken hold of and performed his duties.

Col. Prentiss, who has superseded Gen. Swift, is very much liked, and is regarded as an excellent commandant.

The ground occupied by the men is a space of some five acres, just at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi. The levee rises above the camp grounds to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, "brick shot dirt" as it is called down here, a very compact hard kind of earth is what it is made of. It is capable of withstanding an immense amount of cannonading. They have two cannon mounted on the levee, and men by them ready constantly. Just opposite there, at the junction on the Missouri shore, rises the highest point of land for a great number of miles, and it is there, if anywhere, that a fortification could be put up. It is perhaps (high tide now) a mile and a half across, and the current for navigation nearer that shore than this. No fears are entertained, however, of this.

The utmost vigilance is used to prevent any advantage, and with such wide awake boys there is but little if any danger. There are no quarters arranged yet for the nurses, unless they take rooms at the hotel, the St. Charles, a large brick house that stands just at the outer edge of the camp grounds, well kept and a good table. Yours, CARLOS.

FALSE.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says that the story circulated that the wells at Camp Morton had been poisoned was without foundation. A sudden attack of diarrhea, caused by taking cold after violent exercise, was the cause of the report.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

21,000 GUNS, 10 CANNON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 26.

Two steamers dropped down to the arsenal at St. Louis yesterday afternoon, and received on board *twenty one thousand stand of arms*, including ten cannon and one hundred and ten thousand cartridges. The transfer was made by daylight, and inquisitive persons were told they were destined for the troops at Cairo. The secessionists at Cairo telegraphed or sent messengers to St. Genevieve, to have them stopped at all hazards. When the boats were loaded, they moved leisurely down the river. Three hundred regulars were placed on board, and the artillery was ranged so as to command both banks of the river. About midnight they turned and came up to Alton, where their cargoes were loaded in freight cars. They arrived at the depot in this city at half past one o'clock to-day. They are now being removed to our State Arsenal. A communication from the Governor to the Legislature announcing their coming was received with loud shouts by the members.

Col. Prentiss, at Cairo, last night, brought to a couple of steamboats, loaded with powder and lead, en route from St. Louis to Nashville. A collision at that place may be expected at any day, or, indeed, at any hour.

HOUSE.—An act to organize and receive temporarily into the service of the State the companies and parts of companies accepted by the Governor and not mustered into the service of the United States, was reported by the Committee on the Militia, and ordered to be printed. It will pass unanimously. It provides that said companies shall be thrown into battalions and regiments by the Adjutant General, and sent into camp to remain thirty days under pay and drill, and then be discharged, unless sooner mustered into the service of the United States. Instructors in drill are to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee on Federal Relations this evening agreed unanimously to the following resolution, as a substitute for the one introduced by Mr. Shaw on the question on subjugating States:

Resolved, That while we are ready to stand by and defend with our lives and fortunes the honor and the flag of our country, we disclaim any desire to engage in a war for the purpose of interfering with the constitutional rights or domestic questions of sovereign States of this Union, or for the purpose of subjecting the people, or any portion of them, to any other duties or obligations than those imposed by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof; and that we are at all times ready and willing to support and maintain all the constitutional rights of the people of every portion of this Union, and to discharge faithfully and cheerfully all the duties imposed upon us by the Constitution and the Laws.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill to prevent the transmission of telegraphic messages in cypher, except by the Government of this State, or of the United States, and to punish the sending of dispatches tending to encourage insurrection and rebellion. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides that offenders shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, Ill., April 25, 1861.

The Senate of the State of Illinois: In reply to your resolution that the Governor be requested to communicate to the Legislature, by whose authority and for what purpose an armed force of men was sent to Cairo city, Alexander County, Illinois, if consistent with the public interest, I have the honor to state that the transfer of part of the volunteer forces of this State to the city of Cairo was made in compliance with an order of the War Department directing a force to be stationed at Cairo. Simultaneously with the receipt of the order reliable information reached me of the existence of a conspiracy by disaffected persons in other States to seize upon Cairo and the southern portion of the Illinois Central R. R., and cut off communication with the interior of the State. It was my desire that the honor of this service should have been given to the patriotic citizens of the counties in the immediate vicinity. But as these were not at that time organized and armed for patriotic duty, and the necessity for speedy action was imperative, the requisition was filled from companies previously tendered from other portions of the State.

Respectfully,
RICHARD YATES.

Mr Church introduced a bill providing that until the rebellion is suppressed, no property belonging to any private or non commissioned officer in the actual service of this State or the United States, shall be sold on execution; continuance to be granted in all suits against such privates and non commissioned officers without costs, and the pay of privates be increased five dollars per month over the amount now paid to privates by the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

The two Houses met in joint session at seven o'clock. The hall was densely crowded. Judge Douglas was introduced by Speaker Cullom, and was received with rapturous applause. He said—

For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a wide spread conspiracy exists to overthrow the best government the sun of heaven ever shone upon. An invading army is marching upon Washington. The boast has gone forth from the Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate States, that by the first of May the Federal army will be in possession of the National Capital and by the first of July its head-quarters will be in old Independence Hall.

The only question for us is whether we shall wait supinely for the invaders or rush as one man to the defence of that which we hold most dear? [Tremendous cheering.] Piratical flags are afloat on the ocean under pretended letters of marque. Our great river has been closed to the commerce of the Northwest. Taxes have been levied upon us without our being consulted or represented in the premises. So long as a hope remained for peace, I plead and implored for compromise. Now that all else has failed, there is but one course left and that is to rally as one man under the old flag of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison and Franklin. At what time, since the Government was organized, have the constitutional rights of the South been more secure than now? For the first time since the Constitution was adopted, there is no legal restriction against the spread of slavery in the Territories. When was the fugitive slave law more faithfully executed? What single act has been done to justify this mad attempt to overthrow the Republic? We are told that because a certain party has carried a presidential election, therefore the South choose to consider their liberties insecure? I had supposed it was a fundamental principle of American institutions, that the will of the majority constitutionally expressed should govern. [Applause.] If a defeat at the ballot-box is to justify rebellion, the future history of the United States may be read in the past history of Mexico. Are we to inaugurate the Mexican system in the United States? Suppose the disunion candidates had been elected by Constitutional means and the Republicans had been found rebelling against the rightful authorities, you would have found me tendering to John C. Breckinridge my best efforts to crush them to the earth.

The first duty of every citizen is to render obedience to the national Constitution and laws.

Most of you know that I am a very good fighter in times of partizan strife. I hope to show you all that I am a equally good patriot in the time of my country's danger. It is now your imperative duty to throw party and party platforms to the winds, forget that you ever differed. Give me a country where my children can live in peace, and then we can have a theatre if we desire for partisan controversies.

We are called upon to fold our arms and see our Capital seized, our archives carried away by those who glory in trampling the American flag in the dust. Illinois and my native State would say to-day that if I had committed an error in my political career, it has consisted in leaning too far towards the South. I have never pandered to the prejudices of the North against the minority section. While I will never invade the Constitutional rights of the South, nor sanction their invasion by others, I want them distinctly to understand that they must not invade my Constitutional rights. [Loud cheers.]

It is a prodigious crime against the freedom of the world, to attempt to blot the United States out of the map of Christendom. What do we see? Washington to be bombarded! the President of the United States and his Cabinet, elected and appointed to their places by the same authority as George Washington and his constitutional advisers, to be carried off as hostages! the very demon of destruction to be let loose in the land! How long do you think it will be ere the guillotine is in operation? Allow me to say to my former political enemies, you will not be true to your country if you seek to make political capital out of these disasters, [applause] and to my old friends, you will be false and unworthy of your principles, if you allow political defeat to convert you into traitors to your national land! The shortest way now to peace consists in the most stupendous and unanimous preparations for war! [Vociferous cheering.]

I regard what I have said as the saddest duty of my life. If war must come, let us so conduct it that we may be justified in the sight of Him who holds the universe in the hollow of His hand. Whatever we do must be the result of our solemn convictions of duty—duty that we owe to posterity and to the world.

Gentlemen, it is our duty to defend our Constitution and protect our flag.

THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

HOW IT WAS STRIPPED BY AN ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER.

SPRINGFIELD, April 28th.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

I am now able to give a complete and accurate narrative of the transfer of the twenty-one thousand stand of arms, from St. Louis to Springfield.

Capt. JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, late of the Regular Army, volunteered to undertake the perilous mission; and Gov. Yates placed in his hands the requisition of the Secretary of War for *ten thousand* muskets. Captain Stokes went to St. Louis and made his way as rapidly as possible to the Arsenal. He found it surrounded by an immense mob, and the postern gates all closed. His utmost efforts to penetrate the crowd were, for a long time, unavailing. At last he managed to attract the attention of one of the guards by whom he sent for the Captain of the Company stationed at that part of the Arsenal yard, and to him he made known that he was a bearer of dispatches from the War Department. With some difficulty, he was admitted without attracting the particular notice of the crowd. On reaching the Arsenal proper, he learned that Major Hayner, of the Ordnance Department, had just been ordered to Leavenworth, whither he had gone on the preceding day. He had been superceded by Major Callender, an old class mate of Capt. Stokes, at West Point. A council was immediately held between Capt. Stokes, Maj. Callender and Capt. Lyon, the latter being the officer in command of the regular troops and volunteers. The requisition was shown. Capt. Lyon doubted the possibility of executing it. He said the Arsenal was surrounded by a thousand spies, and every movement was watched and reported to the head quarters of the secessionists, who could throw an overpowering force upon them at any moment. Capt. Stokes represented that every hours' delay was rendering the capture of the Arsenal more certain; and the arms must be removed to Illinois, now or never. Maj. Callender agreed with him and told him to take them at his own time and in his own way. This was Wednesday night. Capt. Stokes had a spy in the camp of the secessionists, whom he met at intervals in a certain place in the city. On Thursday he received information that Gov. Jackson had ordered two thousand armed men down from Jefferson City, whose movements could only contemplate a seizure of the Arsenal, by occupying the heights around it and planting batteries thereon. The job would have been an easy one. They had already planted one battery on the St. Louis levee, and another at Powder Point a short distance below the Arsenal. Capt. Stokes immediately telegraphed to Alton to have the steamer City of Alton drop down to the Arsenal landing, about midnight. He then returned to the Arsenal and commenced moving the boxes of guns, weighing some three hundred pounds each, down to the lower floor. About seven hundred men were employed in the work. He then took five hundred Kentucky flint-lock muskets, which had been sent there to be altered, and sent them to be placed on a steamer as a *blind to cover his real movements*. The Secessionists nabbed them at once, and raised a perfect Bedlam over the capture. A large portion of the outside crowd left the Arsenal when this movement was executed; and Captain Lyon took the remainder who were lying around as spies, and locked them up in his guard house. About 11 o'clock, the steamer *City of Alton* came alongside; planks were shoved out from the windows to the main deck, and the boxes slid down. When the ten thousand were safely on board, Capt. Stokes went to Capt. Lyon and Major Callender, and urged them, by the most pressing appeals, to *let him empty the Arsenal*. They told him to go ahead and take whatever he wanted. Accordingly he took eleven thousand more muskets, five hundred new rifle carbines, five hundred revolvers, one hundred and ten thousand musket cartridges, to say nothing of the cannon, and a large quantity of miscellaneous accoutrements, leaving only seven thousand muskets in the Arsenal, to arm the St. Louis Volunteers.

When the whole were on board, about two o'clock Friday morning, the order was given, by the captain of the steamer, to cast off. Judge of the consternation of all hands when it was found that she would not move. The arms had been piled in great quantities around the engines to protect them against the battery on the levee, and the great weight had fastened the bows of the boat firmly on a rock, which was tearing a hole through the bottom at every turn of the wheels. A man of less nerve than Captain Stokes would have gone crazy on the spot. He called the arsenal men on board, and commenced moving the boxes to the stern. Fortunately, when about two hundred boxes had been shifted, the boat fell away from the shore, and floated in deep water. "Which way?" said Capt. Mitchell, of the steamer. "Straight to Alton in the regular channel," replied Captain Stokes. "What if we are attacked?" said Captain Mitchell. "Then we will fight!" said Capt. Stokes. "What if we are overpowered?" said Capt. M. "Run her to the deepest part of the river and sink her," replied Capt. S. "I'll do it," was the heroic answer of Capt. Mitchell, and away they went past the secession battery, past the entire St. Louis levee, and on to Alton, in the regular channel, where they arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning.

When the boat touched her landing, Capt. Stokes, fearing pursuit by some two or three of the secession military companies, by which the city of St. Louis is disgraced, ran to the Market House and rang the fire-bell. The citizens came flocking pell-mell to the river, in all sorts of habiliments. Capt. Stokes informed them of the situation of things, and pointed out the freight cars. Instantly men, women and children boarded the steamer, seized the freight and clambered up the levee to the cars. Rich and poor tugged together with might and main for two hours, when the cargo was all deposited in the cars, and the train moved off, amid their enthusiastic cheers, for Springfield.

When Capt. Stokes reached this city, he was so exhausted by sixty hours of incessant labor and excitement, that he fell asleep while endeavoring to recount his adventures to Judge Trumbull. Secession has now received its fatal blow not only in St. Louis but throughout Missouri.

When it became known that the arms were gone, the St. Louis *Republican* began to preach peace and neutrality, the minute-men ceased brawling for Jeff. Davis in the streets, and Gov. Jackson began to advise against calling the State Convention together.

While Capt. Stokes was taking the arms, the Secessionists were planning to capture the Government powder house, about a mile below. It is reported here that they had seized it before they became aware that the arsenal was emptied.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 28, 1861.

Mr. Mack's bank bill provides:

Section 1, that the notes of sixty-nine banks shall be received in payment of taxes during the war.

Sec. 2, that the Auditor shall within 10 days call on said banks to make good their securities, with ten per cent. margin, by putting up Illinois bonds. If they fail to comply within ten days, they shall forfeit their charters and go into liquidation.

Sec. 3, that if any banks fail to make good their securities within ten days, the Auditor shall collect all the coupons on their bonds up to and including those due July 1st, 1862, but shall not sell the bonds themselves, at a less rate than that at which they were deposited prior to July 1st, 1862.

Sec. 4, that any bank may resume its charter at any time prior to July, 1862, by substituting Illinois bonds for Southern bonds, and by redeeming in specie at Springfield or Chicago.

Sec. 5, after July 1st, 1862, the Auditor shall put all forfeited banks in liquidation.

Sec. 6, 7 and 8, that the Auditor shall sell bonds and redeem the notes at par, and if there be any deficiency in the amount realized from the sale of the securities, he shall draw from the revenue fund of the State an amount sufficient to redeem at par, all the circulation of the 69 banks secured by Northern bonds to the amount of $[illegible], and Southern bonds $[illegible].

It is hardly probably that the bill will

FROM WASHINGTON,

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND TROOPS IN THE CAPITAL!

COMMUNICATION OPEN.

The Suspense Relieved.

Annapolis Road under Control of Government.

MORE MEN ON THE WAY!

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HAVRE DE GRACE—3 P. M., April 27.

I left Washington this morning shortly after midnight, and hence am able to furnish you the very latest news from the National Capital.

Washington is safe—no less than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND ARMED MEN ARE AT THIS MOMENT CONGREGATED WITHIN ITS LIMITS.

The fearful suspense and apprehension by which all of its inhabitants, from the President down to the lowliest citizen laborer, have been oppressed, was ended by the safe arrival on Thursday afternoon, of the New York Seventh Regiment and of the Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts regiments, and the Rhode Island Infantry under command of Gov. Sprague, on yesterday afternoon.

These, with the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania regiments that preceded them, represent an aggregate of over six thousand volunteers from the North, to which three more regiments from New York—Twelfth, Sixth, Ninth—and Col. Butterfield's Fifth from Pennsylvania, a rifle Battalion and Artillery, from Massachusetts that had arrived at Annapolis Junction last evening, were to be added by rail this morning.

All the above troops had marched from Annapolis to the Junction yesterday afternoon.

The breaks in the Railroad had been all repaired, and a train was sent clear through to Annapolis, to bring over the remainder of the Northern troops landed at that point; but after it had passed back, the track was again torn up by a Secession sympathiser, about two miles from the Junction, so that, on the return in the evening of the train, it ran off. A New York officer, whose name I was unable to learn, was seriously injured by the accident.

The track was at once relaid, and there is no doubt that the communication by rail between Washington and Annapolis is perfect to-day.

The road will hereafter be strictly guarded, and no more secession outrages are likely to occur.

Most of the Northern troops suffered greatly from want of provisions and water on the route and at Annapolis; but their sick list is nevertheless small, and their enthusiasm and devotion are unaffected and unbounded.

LAKE NAVIGATION FAIRLY OPEN.

Large Arrival of Propellers and Vessels.

The ice-bound fleet, which the business community of this city have been anxiously looking for during the past two weeks, has at length arrived. On Saturday and Sunday no less than *sixteen* propellors and upwards of *seventy* sail vessels came into the port of Chicago, and it is reported that nearly *one hundred* sail are still on the way up. Within a week not less than one hundred and fifty propellers and sail vessels left the port of Buffalo—nearly all of which were destined for Lake Michigan ports; and the clearances from Lake Ontario have also been unusually large.

The business of the Lakes for 1861 may therefore be said to have fairly commenced; and in a few days our overflowing granaries will have sensibly felt the drain which will be made on them, and be again ready to receive freely of the abundance with which the entire Northwest is blessed.

Take a walk through our streets, and along our docks—see the brisk and lively movement of commerce—look at the activity among our merchants, both wholesale and retail—and then contrast all this with those cities—St. Louis, for instance—whose trade is almost entirely dependent on the prosperity of human slavery. What a lesson in the present crisis is there in all this! Who would not fight for the free institutions to which we owe all our prosperity and happiness?

George Law on the War.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1861.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Sir*: The people of the Free States have now been for some time cut off from communication with the capital of their country by a mob in the city of Baltimore. The troops of the General Government have been attacked and shot down by the mob in their passage through that city in pursuance to the orders of the Government. The lines of communication have been destroyed and the authority of the general government has been set at defiance. This state of things has been permitted to continue for nearly a week, and our troops going to the capital have been delayed and have had to find their way by irregular and circuitous routes, very much to their inconvenience. Citizens of the Free States have either been prevented altogether from visiting the Capital or from returning thence to their homes, or have been compelled to run the gauntlet, been subjected to all sorts of insult and danger, and have had to resort to the most circuitous routes by private conveyance and at exorbitant expense. All facilities by mail and telegraph have been cut off by the same unlawful assemblage in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland, at a time when free communication is so much required between the Free States and Washington.

The public mind is already excited to the highest point that this state of things has been so long tolerated; and the people are determined that free and uninterrupted communication with the seat of Government shall be immediately established, not by circuitous routes, but by the direct lines of communication that they have heretofore traveled over. And it *is demanded of Government that they at once take measures to open and establish those lines of communication, and that they protect and preserve them from any further interruption. Unless this is done the people will be compelled to take it into their own hands, let the consequences be what they may, and let them fall where they will.* It is certainly most desirable that this be done through the regularly constituted authorities at Washington; and the Government is earnestly desired to act without delay.

There is entire unanimity of feeling on the part of the people of the Free States to sustain the Government and maintain the Union.

I trust, Mr. President, that this letter will not be received unkindly, as in writing it I simply do what I feel it to be my duty as a citizen to do in this extraordinary state of things. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant. GEORGE LAW.

Two Mean Railroads.

Much indignation exists in the Eastern States against the conduct of the Camden and Amboy, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore roads, for their meanness in the present exigency. Other roads carry troops at half fare, and many of them free; but these companies decline to abate a single cent, and charge full fare. Other roads are aiding the Government to protect the Capital and sustain the Nation, but those two infamous corporations have no higher aim than money grabbing. The New York papers are urging the Government to seize those roads and use them for public purposes until the conclusion of the war.

Straight Through Baltimore.

"Through Baltimore to Washington!" is the motto of the patriot soldiery now rushing to arms in the Free States. In going to the National Capital, in obedience to the call of their country, they have no intention to turn short angles or follow devious courses, either to avoid the Plug-Uglies of Baltimore or please their allies, the late hypocritical Unionists of Maryland. They propose to go to Washington "by the usually traveled route," as the law directs. If Baltimore objects, they will insist. If she resists unto blood, they will remove her out of the way, and so cover the spot where Baltimore used to stand.—N. Y. Tribune.

So say we, all of us.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

THE REGIMENTS.

We take it for granted that the bill now before the Legislature, for the organization and drilling in camp of ten regiments of State troops will become a law. It has already passed the House; and, unless the Senate should spend the day in more fooling, it will get through that body before night. The boys who have been eager for military life, but were not in time for acceptance in the first six regiments will now have a chance. Let them be of good cheer.

NEW ARMORY.

The determination of the Government to abandon the Armory at Harper's Ferry, and build one on Rock Island—the Military Reservation in the Mississippi, between the cities of Davenport and Rock Island—will meet the approbation of every man who knows how peculiarly fit the location is. Beauty, healthfulness and security, with water-power measured only by the volume of the Mississippi, ease of access and convenience to all localities in the West, all long ago indicated that the Government, owning the land, would make it the site of some of its public buildings. We are glad to be able to vouch for the steadfast loyalty of the people, and to congratulate them on the prospective addition to the population and attractions of their neighborhood.

ENTHUSIASTIC PATRIOTISM.

The amount of money contributed by States, corporations, societies and individuals in the North, to aid the Government in quelling the slaveholders' revolt, is estimated at Thirty-Two Millions of Dollars, up to this time. This immense sum has been spontaneously donated in less than eighteen days. What a contrast does this present to the action of the people of the Rebel Confederacy! They have been fifeing and drumming for three months to raise a fifteen million loan, and at the latest accounts only eight millions had been taken, and that, in depreciated paper currency. The heart of the people of the North is [illegible] in the effort to quell the insurrection and save the Union and the Constitution.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House yesterday did a good day's work, and came up nearer to the expectations of the people than that body has yet done. We are sorry to record the fact that the Senate spent the day in fooling over an amendment to the Ten Regiment bill, and to the weak elaboration of sundry smutty jokes on the proposition to provide one hundred nurses for each regiment, thereby covertly insulting the noble army of women who have offered their tender care to dress the wounds of soldiers shot down in battle, and to offer a sister's consolation to the defenders of the country in their hour of death. We tell these crackers of jokes that the country is in no humor for their trifling. They are engaged in weighty matters upon which the honor of the State and the glory of the flag depend. If they are not equal to the emergency, let them make proclamation of the fact, and then their constituents will soon elect their successors.

TIME NOT EXPIRED.

In the President's Proclamation he gave the rebels twenty days in which to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. "Time" will not be "called" until next Sunday night at twelve o'clock; and until it is, good faith on the part of the Government requires that operations should be confined strictly to defence. When the days of grace expire, let all the cavilers, croakers and growlers, look out for the fur to fly; let the rebels prepare their bandages and lint, and the Southern newspapers get ready for the "mortality lists," of which, after the Sumter affair, they were so covetous, because as sure as that the sun will rise to-morrow, Old Abe will put some of them on the broad road which men travel but one way. Meanwhile he is getting a good ready.

THE SECOND CALL.

The President's second call for volunteers is an earnest of his intention to deal with the rebellion with promptitude and vigor; and it is, at the same time an evidence of the increasing magnitude and importance of the crisis. We should be glad to see the patriotism and resources of the nation drawn upon to a much greater extent; and to be assured, by a draft for a quarter of a million of men, that the operations of the Government are to be conducted upon a scale that would give assurance that the supremacy of the law is to be vindicated in a single campaign. It is in the power of the United States to crush out the traitors and restore the Union in its integrity in a twelve-month. But to accomplish results of such magnitude, in a period so short, the utmost energy of the Government must be put forth. It is possible, nay probable, that the force which will soon be collected is sufficient for the purpose. One hundred and sixty-three thousand men organized in three divisions, supplied with all the necessaries of the military art, and imbued, as they will be, with the lofty patriotism which does and dares everything for the honor of the old flag and the vindication of the right of self-government, would mow their way to the Gulf against whomsoever and whatsoever might oppose. We hope that enough are asked for; but the way to have made assurance doubly sure, to have raised a wave of patriotic enthusiasm that would have swept the land, to have inspired commercial men and those in industrial pursuits with the belief that the work is to be short, sharp and decisive, and to have stricken terror to the hearts of the rebel enemy, twice one hundred and sixty-three thousand might have been invoked, and they would have gladly and quickly responded. The blood of the best and bravest part of the Republic is up. The people look for and want a fight by which the question that has for thirty years poisoned the National peace and debauched the National conscience, may be forever settled. They are willing to try titles with the Slave Power now for the possession of this land; and though the necessities of the Government should decimated the population for service in the armies the Republic, not a murmur would be heard. This Government as it is, or Death in any shape in which it may come, is the short formula in which the masses express their devotion to the holy cause. We regret that they are not, by a levy that will reach down into every neighborhood, perhaps every family, permitted to enact in glorious deeds the great ideas with which each heart is filled.

MARTIAL LAW AT CAIRO.

Why dont they stop provisions at Cairo, bound South? Why are we all the while putting bread in the bellies of men who will use the strength they derive therefrom, in springing at our throats? are the questions that are asked on every corner. The answer is as ready as the inquiry is proper. Because the Government has no legal power to do so, unless cargoes are consigned directly to the seceding States. Kentucky and Tennessee, both treasonable and disloyal, are nominally in the Union, and as long as they remain so, trade with them cannot be legally interrupted. To-day they are the groceries in which the rebellious South buys her supplies; but it is better that we should yet a while give aid and comfort to the enemy through them, than that a greater wrong should be done by an assault upon the rights and privileges of the professedly loyal States. We enter upon a time when the [illegible] of law will be greatly loosened; [illegible] should be easy to see that the [illegible] splendid example of infidelity to that which they have sworn to support. As the fight thickens, the necessity for declaring martial law at Cairo and perhaps all along the Ohio river as far up as Cincinnati, will be imperative; and that iron rule, setting aside and superseding the civil code, will make the stopping of provisions a job the propriety of which all will admit. We do not know but the time for the declaration of that law at Cairo has [illegible] already come. If that the [illegible] officer there be convinced [illegible] people of Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, or any number of them cannot be held to their loyalty by the civil authorities of those States, and that they are supplying the enemy with means of attack upon the Federal government, his justification is ample, and he ought to lose no time in putting forth his full power to hold them in check. Let him weigh the testimony and prepare to act.

A WORD TO THE FARMERS.

Every body cannot, and for the present should not if he could, go to the wars. The ranks are nearly full of patriotic young men, and men in middle life, and until a third call is made, very few more soldiers can be enlisted. While, therefore all should continue on the alert, and whenever our country calls, hold themselves ready to go at a moment's warning, we hope all our readers will devote themselves assiduously to their ordinary pursuits. Farmers especially should be unusually active. Plow, plant and sow with all your might. The hundred and sixty-three thousand men already called into the field must all have provisions. The West has an immense surplus from last year's crop; but the markets of the country and the foreign demand will absorb all that and probably as much more as our prairies can yield with the most careful and energetic culture. The season thus far has been very backward and every exertion should now be put forth, that when fall comes our garners may again be overflowing with abundance.

It is too early to speculate upon the prospects of a foreign market, but the precarious condition of European affairs, renders it more than likely that the present large export will be continued. The excellent quality of last year's crop and its abundance, will encourage foreign dealers as well as governments to increase their orders. It is important that we should always be prepared to fill all foreign orders for breadstuffs and provisions, so that the balance of trade may be in our favor. It makes all the difference in the world whether we receive or are obliged to pay that balance in coin.

While on the crops we must not forget to urge our farmers to cultivate the Sorghum extensively. Experience has already demonstrated that in ordinary seasons the crop is profitable. Much knowledge and skill have been gained in the manufacture of syrup and now that our supplies of molasses and sugar are quite sure to be cut off by the war which the Southern traitors have forced upon us, it is doubly important that our farmers should as far as possible supply the deficiency. That the crop will prove very profitable there can scarcely be a doubt. Let everybody, therefore, who can, cultivate a field of Sorghum.

Beef and pork must be in large demand to feed our armies. Victory, if the war be long, will depend not only upon the number of men the Government can equip and bring into the field, but upon its ability to feed them. Our farmers need have no fears that the markets of the country will not absorb every pound of beef and pork they can possibly raise. Let the flocks of sheep be carefully fed and protected, for millions of pounds of wool will be wanted to manufacture into clothes and blankets for our brave soldiers. The farmer who turns the sod, cultivates the corn, or tends the herd, is now as directly in the line of patriotic service as the man who shoulders the musket. It is as much the duty of the father and the mother, the younger brothers and the sisters, who remain at home, to provide amply for the older brothers or for their neighbors who have enlisted, as it is for those brothers and friends to brave the dangers of the battle-field to sustain the Constitution and the laws of the country. The home duty is far less attractive, but it is none the less essential to success.

COMING DOWN.

The crazy journalists, who, during the time that Washington was threatened, were loudly censuring the President for his supposed inaction and indifference, are now earnest in his praise. They see that they, not the Administration, were in fault, and that, at the very moment when their outcries were the fiercest, the efforts of the Cabinet were the most arduous. A little time has lifted the the curtain which concealed the operations of the Government from view, and the fact now stands confessed, that since Sumter fell, the President, though embarrassed by traitors and doubtful men in the Departments, in the Navy, and on the field, has made superhuman efforts and that these efforts have been attended with extraordinary success. No man could have done more.

Let the causeless outcry be a lesson to be remembered during the whole campaign. Henceforth, the newspapers, we assume, will know little of the plans and purposes of those in power The details of the campaign will be communicated only as they work themselves out in events; and though we may often be at loss to know what this or that means—why men are ordered here or why they are not sent yonder; why this place is not and that place is attacked—we must have that confidence in the military chiefs which will enable us to realize tha they are doing all things well. The infirmity of our race is to growl—not criticise, but growl; and that has been offensively and ridiculously displayed in the comments on recent events. Men who never saw a thousand troops in a mass, who know positively nothing of military operations as a science, and who are profoundly ignorant of the present field of operations and the sources of danger, are those who have been the most savage in their denunciations of what at last proves to have been done well and with unexampled celerity. We do not object to all this because of our feeling of respect and admiration for Mr. Lincoln; but because it weakens the confidence of the people in the skill and knowledge of their rulers just at the moment when every patriotic consideration bids us keep that confidence unimpaired. Let us hope, then, as the war goes on, we shall have less of this sweeping condemnation of motives and acts from men who need to be taught the rudiments of the military art. At least let the critics hold their censures until they possess themselves of the facts upon which complaints may be based. Going off at half-cock, is no recommendation to any piece, whether from a newspaper office or a government Arsenal.

ILLINOIS, NORTH AND SOUTH, IN AND FOR THE UNION.

It is with deep regret, that in the present crisis, we are compelled to cast any imputations or doubt upon the patriotism, loyalty and devotion to our Union, of Southern Illinois—the first point of settlement in our noble State—the scene of the first struggles with the wilderness and its hardships, with the savage and his revengeful cunning—the home of the old "rangers"—the minute-men of our young and helpless territory, whose horses were ever saddled and their rifles ever ready for the defence or fight. Southern Illinois would be false to all its instincts of patriotism and loyalty—to all the honor it has won in our early history, if now, when our very national existence is periled—when the brave old flag which they flung to the breeze, and bore bravely and triumphantly in battle, is threatened with dishonor, her sons should prove recreant to their country, their government, their State, and their national banner.

Southern Illinoisans more than all of us new-comers and brief dwellers here, must feel their deepest heart stirred by current events. No traitors themselves, they can only despise treachery in others. For more than sixty years the homeguard and [illegible] ers of the State, they [illegible] spurn the perfidious hands th[illegible] would spread disloyalty and [illegible] treachery among her brave people. Forward among the foremost in Indian fight, in the war of 1812, in the triumphant campaign of Mexico, her people will not be the last to answer to the trumpet call to defend our country's existence, its government, its flag, its honor.

Southern Illinois shares with Northern Illinois in the blessings and glory of our State and National Government. Her people have seen the little one become ten thousand, and the small one a great nation. They, with us, exult in our agricultural treasures, and our railroads, unsurpassed in extent, and opening unrivalled facilities of communication and trade. They, as we have the prophetic foresight, to anticipate its prophetic power, greatness and prosperity, if, as *one people*, united heart and hand, all for our country, its integrity and permanence, we stand up for the old Union as it was, defend it against all enemies and traitors, and manfully sustain the Constitution and Government, founded and placed in our sacred charge, by the fathers of the Revolution.

The war, which is menacing our country's existence, however, is not a war merely of sections. The cry, "You are warring against the South!" is false. It is not the South against which we war; but the traitorous and perjured leaders, who, for years, have plotted our country's ruin, and have by false representations betrayed their country into open and parracidal rebellion. Not the South is it we desire to subdue and subjugate; we would only bring to merited justice the false and treacherous men, unworthy of freedom and its blessings, who would drag our national flag in the dust, and fill our country with anarchy and ruin! Who in Southern or Northern Illinois will keep back, in the patriotic effort to restore our distracted country, and to raise anew its dishonored flag, till it shall float again and forever in honor, and defiance to its enemies, over our whole land.

DUTY OF ILLINOIS TOWARD MISSOURI.

The people of the Northwest, particularly those of Illinois, have duties towards the Union men of Missouri that they must not, on any plea whatever, neglect to discharge. A malignant and traitorous faction are bent, not only upon dragging that State out of the Union; but, with unparalled audacity, upon purging it of the men within its borders who dare to avow their sympathy with the Union sentiment of the North. As yet they are plotting and scheming in secret. They are almost without arms, and, thanks to their financiering, are utterly without credit. They have malignity and hope however. In the quick changes of the present, they look for a realization of their schemes, and, meanwhile, whatever they can do in the dark to "fire the public heart," to plant suggestions of treason, destroy confidence in the government and add to the distractions of a causeless and wicked rebellion, they are doing with a will. The head devil (we use the words understandingly) is Governor Jackson, than whom a no more unprincipled demagogue lives. His mouthpiece, the Missouri *Republican*, is distinguished beyond all American journals for its utter disregard of truth, and the baseness of its pandering to the Oligarchy that has lain like an incubus upon the State. They hunt together, and the Union men, unfortunately men of peace, are their expected prey. In the unlucky day when they usurp control of the State—when they and their adherents and colaborers, by the frauds and perjuries which Secession knows so well how to employ, become sovereign over the sovereignty—the doom of the Union men, without prompt, efficient and powerful aid from Iowa, Kansas and Illinois, is sealed. They must be protected. Missouri is hemmed in on three sides by loyal States. Her sovereignty is subordinate to the Federal power. She was bought by Federal money, and has been defended, protected and enriched by Federal arms. Our case then is clear; and our duty as loyal citizens imperative. When Claib. Jackson's Convention meets and dares to pass an Ordinance of Secession, the people of St. Louis, and all Missouri, must be invited to make a counter revolution, and, for the Government, overthrow the ruffians by whom the Government will be betrayed; and that invitation must be followed up by action that will show that we are in earnest. To that end let us begin now in all the places along her border to organize for the defence and vindication of the Union cause, and for succoring those by whom it is upheld. If necessary, let the President call for more troops, who, in camp, will overlook her border and be in readiness to march. Illinois will furnish, under Government pay, fifteen thousand, Iowa five thousand, and Kansas two regiments, for this work alone. Occupying Illinoistown, Alton, Quincy, Leavenworth, always in warlike trim, they would make Claib Jackson cautious in his movements, and the *Republican* chary of its treasonable utterances. And this is the moment to begin the organization of the battalions which shall do this job. From Chicago to Cairo, from Alton to Galena, and from Leavenworth to Omaha, they should be gathering ready for the strife, if the traitors invite it, as, unless overawed now, they surely will. To-day they are quiet. Like a bully, who has had his slung-shot wrenched out of his hands, they have put on the appearance of penitence and loyalty. They have lost their expected weapons. The St. Louis Arsenal opened its stores to Government, and the arms have been carried off. The contrite symptoms will not last. The snake is scotched, not killed. The first reverse of the Federal troops, the first mistake of the Union men, and the bully will swagger anew, and, if armed, will strike. Let Illinois, then, and her sister States be prepared. Let them show by instant organization how we deal with Secession in the West. Missouri is ours in part. Her officials are trustees for the people of the Union. When they abuse their trusts and attempt to stab the hand that has upheld and defended them, let the blows of loyal men fall thick and fast. Let us ascertain whether this high handed treason which ran rampant when there were none to oppose, may not be summarily squelched, when the defenders of the flag are in earnest. Organize, arm and stand ready to march!

DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN LOYALTY AND TREASON.

In the outset of the second war of Independence the Potomac river on the East side of the mountains and the Ohio on the West, may be considered as the dividing line between the Territory in possession of the Government and that under the control of the insurgents. Kentucky wavers between armed neutrality and open rebellion. The latter position would be more honorable than the former. He that is not for the Union is against it. Open hostility is to be preferred to treacherous neutrality. Kentucky is giving active aid to the traitors, in men, money and munitions. The loyal States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, cannot tolerate such a dishonest neutrality. Kentucky must choose under which she will serve—the stars and stripes or the rattle snake banner. She must make up her mind to fight against the Union or fight for it. For the present we set her down on the side of the enemies of the Republic. She has already furnished more than a regiment of traitors who have marched South to aid the secessionists, and promises more.

Western Tennessee, which is under the influence of Memphis, is rotten with secession. Eastern Tennessee is yet loyal; but the frenzy of the hour may plunge the whole State into the yawning gulf of rebellion before many days. The Legislature is holding [illegible] sessions, [illegible] those secret sessions are [illegible] the precursors of treason. Tennessee has sent from one to two thousand men to help Jeff. Davis. The State may be considered [illegible] lost to the Union, for the present.

Western Virginia is still loyal and likely to remain true to the Union. The material interests of this section are wholly with the free States. It is a part of the Ohio river vally and is in the same latitude and adjoins the State of Ohio. The "Pan-handle" in which the large and loyal city of Wheeling is located, is a tongue of land extending North one hundred miles between the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. There is little danger of it trying to secede. The prospect now is, that Western Virginia will separate from Eastern, and organize a State of its own. There are but a few thousand slaves in all that region, and consequently the people have not been demoralized by the poisonous influences of the accursed "institution" as they have been in Eastern Virginia where the blacks and mulattoes out-number the whites. With the moral co-operation and military support of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, a free State can be carved out of the sound and loyal parts of the old Dominion.

Maryland and Delaware must remain in the Union. The safety of the National Capital makes their adherence a "military necessity." It is indispensable that there should be unobstructed communications by railroad from Harrisburg and Philadelphia, *through Baltimore*, with Washington. The Western States must have the Harrisburg route to the seat of Government kept open, and to the Eastern States the Philadelphia route is almost indispensable. No unsubdued enemy can be left in the rear of the Federal capital. There must be no interruptions to the passage of civilians, soldiers or supplies. Mail and telegraphic communication must be maintained, and there should be no more dodging round the den of the Plug Uglies. The defenseless condition of Washington made it necessary to resort to strategy and circumlocution for a few days, until the requisite reinforcements could reach there. As the city is now out of danger, let the National flag be marched straight through Baltimore. If the troops are again assailed, it becomes the imperative duty of the Government to put it under martial law and throw a garrison of 10,000 men into it, or reduce it to a shapeless heap of ruins, and to hang every Plug Ugly caught with arms in his hands. Let the insurgents be solemnly warned of the impending destruction; and then when the crushing bolt falls, they will have none to blame but themselves. A first-class nation of twenty millions of free and loyal people engaged in a deadly contest for the preservation of their liberties and their national existence must not be stopped by the barricade of a second class city, or turned back by the tories of a fifth rate State. For the opening campaign the Potomac will be the base of operations in the East; and it is a military necessity that we have secure possession of Maryland. It is for the people of that State to decide whether that occupancy shall be peaceful or coerced—one or another it must be. Washington will be held at all hazards, and no enemy can be suffered between it and the source of its supplies.

What Maryland is to the East, Missouri is to the West. The eight millions of people Northwest of the Ohio, cannot *afford* to let traitors have possession of that State. The Missouri River is a National highway which belongs to the Republic, and not to Secessionists. Its free and unmolested navigation must be maintained at all hazards. Missouri is surrounded on three sides by loyal States. She belongs to the Western system of States. She is Western in climate, soil, production and commerce, She lies directly across the pathway of the great wave of emigration to the vast interior of the Continent, and to the Pacific slope. Illinois cannot permit Missouri to be a *foreign* country; nor can any other Western State. St. Louis is to the South west what Chicago is to the Northwest, and both are indispensable to the people of the whole West. There are tens of thousands of loyal men in Missouri whose cry for succor and support will be heard by their brethren of the adjoining States and promptly answered. If the tories undertake to create a reign of terror and to banish those who are true to the old flag, they will have to deal with one hundred thousand patriotic volunteers from the other Western States.

It is the true interest of Missouri to remain in the Union, and the imperative interest of the West to have her remain. The secession of that State would inflict an incalculable damage upon the other Western States, as well as upon her own material welfare.

Slavery is a thing of secondary consequence to the property holders of the State, and furnishes no excuse for going with the Cotton States. Free labor is paramount and slavery only a useless exotic of temporary existence, at best. If the slave holders keep quiet and remain loyal there will be no interference with their slaves, and they may hold them so long as the laws of their State shall tolerate the miserable thing. But if they turn traitors and trample on the National flag, and thereby put the people of the other Western States to the trouble and expense of reducing them to obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union, slavery will be swept out of the State. Not a vestige of it will remain. It will be completely eradicated from the soil which it curses, and Missouri will be restored to the list of free States, to which she belongs by the laws of nature as well as of commerce.

Let the Secessionists of Missouri be warned in season. The people of the loyal States are fearfully in earnest. They have borne and forborne to the verge of humiliation and dishonor. But treason is a thing they will not endure. The mailed hand of the patriotic warrior will seize the paricide by the throat and hurl him to the earth.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	22,798	12,134
Wheat, bu	151,580	167,894
Corn, bu	221,807	170,488
Oats, bu	31,875	450
Rye, bu	3,913	542
Barley, bu	5,540	810
Seeds, lbs	32,176	11,558
Pork, bbls	174	5,746
Cut Meats, lbs	265,768	234,500
Lard, lbs	37,080	229,088
Tallow, lbs	10,867	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	10,853	3,489
Dressed Hogs, No	14	1,288
Beef Cattle, No	2,740	1,611

The following table shows the total receipts of Produce from the 1st of January, compared with 1859 and 1860:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	355,456	188,850	107,255
Wheat, bu	1,871,768	986,927	[illegible]
Corn, bu	3,177,649	2,316,478	849,314
Oats, bu	166,390	383,922	157,356
Rye, bu	104,030	46,967	15,251
Barley, bu	173,953	155,077	52,068
Seeds, lbs	2,399,713	2,430,398	62,780
Pork, bbls	30,162	11,947	6,614
Cut Meats, lbs	7,856,649	5,733,441	2,942,164
Lard, lbs	4,770,679	2,591,298	671,467
Tallow, lbs	161,806	60,967	147,191
Live Hogs, No	101,969	37,395	83,273
Dressed Hogs, No	144,067	45,340	28,294
Beef Cattle, No	43,658	30,713	5,393

The following is the Board of Trade estimate of the amount of flour and grain in store in this city:

Flour, bbls	60,650
Wheat, bu	1,415,449
Corn, bu	2,004,266
Oats, bu	551,664

During the past week the straits have been opened, and Lake navigation is again resumed. A very large fleet of propellers and vessels arrived here within the past three days, and our overflowing grain warehouses are fast being depleted of their stocks. Business, however, though active, has been very materially embarrassed by the want of confidence in Illinois currency. But for this, our receipts of grain would be treble what they now are.

IOWA.—Gov. Kirkwood has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 15th inst, at Des Moines.

Financial Desperation.

The "fifteen million loan" still drags its length along. Much of [illegible] not yet taken, and so des[illegible] the financial condition of the traitors that they are obliged to call on the negroes to help them raise the wind. In proof of which statement, read the following from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, which we find in the New Orleans *Picayune*, prefaced with exultant comments:

> *The poor African and the Confederate Loan.*—Albert, a slave, the property of [illegible] S. G. Hardaway, accosted Mr. [illegible], President of the Central Bank and [illegible] of the Board of Loan Commissioners, this morning, and the steps of the Central Bank, when the following conversation ensued:
>
> "Good morning, Mr. Knox; I am told you have some Southern Confederacy bonds for sale."
>
> "Yes, Albert, the loan is not all taken, although it is being rapidly subscribed for."
>
> "Well, Mr. Knox, I want to take some; I have got three hundred dollars which I have saved out of my earnings in odd times, and I want to put it in these bonds if you will let me."
>
> "You cannot do so without your master's consent," replied Mr. Knox; "but if he is willing, there will be no difficulty about it."
>
> Albert went out, found his master, obtained his consent, and the books of the loan subscription show three hundred dollars of coupon bonds subscribed for and paid "by Samuel G. Hardaway, trustee for his slave Albert," and with the money of Albert.
>
> Alfred, the slave of Col. W. Crawford Bibb, being told of Albert's subscription, drew out one hundred dollars which he had on deposit, and subscribed for coupon bonds to that amount.
>
> We give the facts—Greeley may make the comments.

Greeley will make "his comments" in due time, but in the meanwhile we have a remark or two to offer. The "poor African" is a shrewd observer of passing events, and a good judge of human nature. The subscriptions of "Albert" and "Alfred"—doubtless pampered body servants and "half-breeds"—were to them a good investment, as they purchased, notoriety, popularity, and privileges, which the colored persons will turn to account. Furthermore, they see the gathering of revolutionary elements which may explode and scatter the "peculiar institution" to fragments, and they conceive it to be prudent to retain as much of the confidence of their masters as practicable until the day of deliverance draweth nigh. Those "colored persons" knew that their little hoards might be converted into forced loans at any moment, and it was taking time by the forelock to invest in coupon bonds. They concluded that if the Southern confederacy proved a success the interest would be paid and the principal would be as secure as any "nigger money" could be. But if the new Dahomey collapsed they would lose in company with the whites what otherwise might be confiscated by the Secessionists.

This whole matter is a striking comment upon the financial desperation of the secession cause. Its adherents are already reduced to the necessity of borrowing money from the live darkeys, and before long we may expect to hear of them stealing coppers from dead niggers' eyes.

Illinois.

We are receiving daily scores of letters from all parts of Illinois giving accounts of Union meetings, and the formation of military companies, for active, reserve and home service. The substance of these communications is identical—one is but the reiteration of another. Our friends must be content when we say that it is utterly impossible for us to give their favors an insertion, or even a brief mention. Let it suffice, that there is hardly a town in the State of five hundred or more inhabitants, that has not mustered one or more companies of volunteers and tendered their services to the Governor; and what is just as good have thoroughly provided for the care of the families of those who go to serve their country. There is no present lack of men—no lack of means—all are offered in profusion.

More Volunteers.

The telegraph says that the President has called for 40,000 volunteers for three years' service. We presume it should have added, "or during the war." Because, when the war is over and peace is concluded, there will be no more need of their service, and, of course, they will be disbanded. The other 43,000 called for, are 25,000 for the regular army, and 18,000 for the marine service.

The Keystone.

Pennsylvania has raised seventeen regiments and sent them to Washington or holds them in camp, ready to march. The President has just made a requisition on that State for twenty-one more regiments—making in all 38,000 men from the Keystone.

STRUCK HER FLAG SUDDENLY.—Our readers have already been advised of the capture of the steamer C. E. Hillman, by our volunteers at Cairo, with a large amount of contraband goods on board. She is a new boat in the regular Nashville and St. Louis line, and appears from all evidences to have set out in the wrong path of secession, and perished prematurely, at least to her owners. There lies before us a letter envelope bearing the flag of New Dahomey, on which is printed the steamer's card. The boys divided up as trophies these envelopes, and a lot of office stationery similarly stamped.

Massachusetts Soldiers' Fund.

The people of Massachusetts are moving in the right direction. A State organization has been created to receive and direct contributions for the benefit of soldiers and their families. A committee of one hundred has been formed, which embraces Gov. Andrew, Ex-Governors Everett, Lincoln, Morton, Briggs, Clifford, Gardner, Washburne and Boutwell, and other equally distinguished citizens from all parts of the State. This committee will direct and control the officers of the Association according to rules adopted by the committee, and which are well calculated to render their services efficient.

STRAY BRICKS AND FUGITIVE SHOTS.—It is said that when Col. Benjamin F. Butler, in command of the Massachusetts Regiment, landed, some of the authorities of Annappolis protested against the passage of Massachusetts troops over Maryland soil, when he replied:

> Sir, we came here not as citizens of Massachusetts, but as citizens and soldiers of the United States, with no intention to invade any State; but to protect the Capital of our common country from invasion. We shall give no cause of offence; but there must be no fugitive shots nor stray bricks on the way.

A PATRIOTIC MATRON.—Mrs. Greene of East Greenwich, R. I., a venerable and beloved matron in the 93d year of her age, sent to Providence a few days since to obtain yarn with which to knit stockings for the volunteers. She did the same thing for the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, when but a mere child.

GALLATIN COUNTY.—The Springfield *Register* says that Maj. Lawler arrived in Springfield from Gallatin county, down in Egypt, on Saturday, and tendered the Governor a brigade of troops, in case of another requisition upon the State. Maj. L. is a veteran of the Mexican campaign, a good soldier and just the man to head an Egyptian legion in support of the stars and stripes.

MINNESOTA.—Capt. A. D. Nelson, U. S. Army, a gentleman well known to the citizens of Minnesota, arrived at St. Paul, from Washington, on Saturday, having been sent by the War Department to muster the Minnesota Regiment into service. The Minnesota is more than full.

A PATRIOT.—Rev. Mr. Evans, the patriotic editor of the Baltimore *Patriot*, whom the Plug Uglies drove from that city, attended a meeting in Philadelphia, a few days since at which the Star Spangled Banner was sung. At the close Mr. Evans was found on bended knees by the side of his chair, overcome with emotion. He is a native of Virginia, and has lived a long while in Maryland, but has not forgotten the duties he owes to his country.

A Liberal Offer to Indiana.

The following has been received by Gov. Morton:

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
52, Wall street,
NEW YORK, April 20, 1861.

His Excellency Oliver P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

SIR: Should your State need more money to arm and equip your quota of volunteers for the defense of our country, now so wantonly assailed, you can rely on my advancing her any sum not exceeding $25,000.

I have the honor to be your ob't servant,
J. F. D. LANIER.

Too Good to be Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

BOSTON POST: The following is *too good to be lost.* The other evening while your Massachusetts boys were at the Continental Hotel, I asked one of them how they liked the idea of the Confederate flag waving over Old Faneuil Hall, as threatened by a secessionist, at Montgomery? He replied, "*Let them come on and try it—we'll send them back to their friends in the shape of* BONE BUTTONS."

A BOSTON BOY.

Massachusetts.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEAD.—A letter gives the correct names of the two Massachusetts soldiers who were killed at Baltimore. They are James Bean and Horace Danforth, both members of the Stoneham Light Infantry.—*Boston Journal.*

ARMS FROM CANADA.—Gov. Andrew has received from Canada six thousand rifle muskets, with the sword bayonet, a most efficient weapon in the hands of a skillful soldier. They will probably be used to arm some of the volunteer companies now recruiting in this State.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE LAWYERS' WAR FUND.—The Executive Committee of the Bench and Bar report having received up to yesterday subscriptions amounting to nearly $30,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE UNION OR WAR.

NEGROES UNMANAGABLE.

GOV. LETCHER'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON SIX DAYS WITHOUT NEWS.

THE GOVERNMENT AT WORK.

Plans all Ripe.

[Special Despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, *via* PERRYSVILLE, April 28.

The companies formed of prominent temporary residents of Washington, under the leadership of Cassius M. Clay and Gen. Lane of Kansas, for the protection of the Capital, disbanded on Friday morning, their services having become unnecessary in consequence of the arrival of Northern reinforcements. The two companies consisted of about 400 able-bodied, intelligent and devoted men. They were armed with revolvers and Sharp's rifles, and employed in guarding the Presidential premises, and watching the movements of suspected persons. Wednesday and Thursday nights Gen. Lane's company guarded the navy yard, against an attempt to burn it, which was expected to be made by Secession sympathizers, under the guidance of some of the officers that had lately thrown up their commission. Several scouting expeditions into Virginia were also undertaken by Gen. Lane. One of these resulted in the capture of a secession flag, which was triumphantly carried through the streets of the Capital the next day.

A deputation of distinguished politicians of all parties waited on the President on Wednesday, and asked the appointment of Cassius M. Clay as Brigadier-General. The President replied that it would certainly give him pleasure to grant this request, but that he would have to satisfy himself first whether such an appointment was constitutional, and agreeable to Gen. Scott.

On Friday afternoon, the Kansas company called in a body at the White House to take leave of the President. Col. Vaughan of Leavenworth, delivered a short speech, the burden of which was that the loyal people of the North expected the Government to crush out the Southern rebellion at all hazards. The President in his reply said "the last hope of peace may not have passed away, but if I have to choose between the maintenance of the Union of these States, of the authority of the Government, and of the liberties of this nation, on the one hand; and the shedding of fraternal blood on the other, you need not be at a loss which course I shall take."

The Post Office Department has determined to make no further appointments at present, unless it be to fill vacancies.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 27, via Perryville, 28th.

TO TRIBUNE: The train that ran off the track, night before last, in consequence of the removal of several rails by the secessionists, consisted only of the locomotive and one car. Col. Verburg was the party hurt, but his injuries are not of a serious character, as at first supposed. One Gallagher, a member of the Providence R. I. Cadets, broke a leg on the way to Washington. It is a positive fact that the troops from the Confederate States, to the number of about fifteen hundred, have arrived at Norfolk, and Richmond. I have also from the very best authority learned that the general commanding the Virginia rebels at Harper's Ferry has applied to the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for means of transportation; but on the other hand there is no truth in the report that batteries are being erected on the Virginia side, opposite Washington.

The following recently issued proclamation also shows anything but a haste for war, by the Gov. of Virginia:

WHEREAS, volunteers are simultaneously tendering their services in person, from all parts of the State, without waiting for orders, as they were requested to do by a former proclamation, and are repairing to Richmond without previous notice at great expense to the Commonwealth, and before suitable provision has been made for their accommodation, and before their services are required. These are therefore to require all companies not now in Richmond, and not ordered here or elsewhere, to remain at their homes, holding themselves simply in readiness for service until ordered by competent authority.

Given under my hand, &c.,
JOHN LETCHER.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 27.
[Via Perryville, April 28.]
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The Northern troops are all stowed away in the various public buildings. About three thousand are stationed in the Capitol. Food of every description, with the exception of fresh meat, has been abundantly furnished to them, and large droves of cattle bought for their sustenance have just arrived. Soldiers all sleep on the hard floor, nothing but pillows being supplied to them. Their general health continues to be excellent.

Communication with the North is still very precarious. To make the nearest Railroad station, in direct connection with Northern cities, travelers have to go in carriages for seventy-five or eighty miles, at an expense of about a dollar a mile.

The telegraph lines are as yet unrepaired. None but letter mails have been received since last Wednesday, a week ago. Not a newspaper has come here in the last six days, nor is there any prospect of a change for the better as long as direct communication *via* Baltimore is not forced open.

Terrorism reigns supreme in Eastern Virginia. In most of the towns Union men are driven out by the hundreds. The number of such fugitives that pass through here on their way north is hourly increasing. They describe the Secessionists to be anything but ready for an aggressive warfare; they all agree on the contrary that a terrible fright prevails at the supposed impending invasion by Northern troops. In Spottsylvania and adjoining counties, the negroes are growing altogether unmanageable. Parties lately arrived from Richmond state that a famine is threatening. Flour sells for twenty dollars a barrel; trade was absolutely obstructed, and specie was entirely out of circulation. The wounded Massachusetts soldiers have already got well.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The people of the North may rest assured that the Government completely realizes the responsibilities imposed upon it by the present crisis, and will discharge its duties to the fullest extent. The restiveness of a portion of the Northern press at the seeming dilatoriness of its action in war matters, is altogether unjustifiable. Its plans are ripe, but the means to carry them out with energy, promptness and success are not yet at its command. It would be criminal folly to enter the field with raw recruits, and an army of 200,000 men cannot be organized and made effective in course of a few days. Time is wanted to complete preparations, and these are now being pushed forward with the utmost vigor and dispatch.

In due season blows will be struck. In the meantime let loyal citizens of Free States, who are anxious to see the Southern rebellion crushed, remain confident that direct channels of communication between the North and the Federal Capital will be soon opened, if need be, by force. The high-handed outrages of faithless Virginia will not remain unpunished; in due time wherever treason rears its head, the strong arm of the Federal Government will be raised to strike it down.

Last evening two small vessels going down the Potomac were fired into from Alexandria, a few miles below this point, and captured by Secessionists. The Government will take prompt action to secure restitution [illegible] of property [illegible] owners.

Thurlow Weed is now devoting all his energies to military matters in New York. He came here last night as bearer of dispatches, and hurried back to-day.

General Jim Lane left for the West to-day. He is dispatched to assist in organizing volunteers west of Mississippi river. He will doubtless take an important command. No Northern troops arrived here to-day. Several thousand are expected to-morrow. Six thousand are stationed at Annapolis and along the road; they can be brought here in a few hours. Rolling stock, rails and ties, have been brought from the North by Government, and put on the Annapolis branch to expedite transportation of troops and stores.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 29th.

In the House, this morning, Scammon's Two Million bill was reported back, with Erwin's amendment concerning the denomination of bonds, and two other amendments, viz: that bonds shall be sold only for money, and that it shall be lawful for guardians and persons holding funds in a fiduciary capacity, to invest in said bonds. The bill then passed; ayes 66, nays 8. The noes were Messrs. Crouch, Rider, Green, Hacker, Keiffer, Knapp, Pulley and Rearick. The former of these amendments prevents the Governor from accepting currency for bonds.

The Committee on Finance reported a bill for an Auditing Committee on the expenses of the war, consisting of T. H. Campbell, Virgil Hickox, and Jno. M. Palmer. After debate, it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for an Arsenal and Magazine, and for providing for the purchase of arms to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, was taken up, discussed and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hacker offered a resolution requesting the Governor to remove Capt. Hayden's company from Big Muddy bridge, and assign the protection thereof to the Home Guards under command of Capt. W. J. Stephenson of Washington. Mr. Hacker said it was the Governor's desire to make the change. Mr. Hurlbut said he [illegible] well acquainted with Captain Stephenson, and that his loyalty could not be doubted or impeached. Resolution adopted unanimously.

The Senate resolution providing for adjournment, *sine die*, on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, was taken up and disagreed to by ayes 14, noes 54.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Ten Regiment bill was passed with an amendment—that companies be accepted by the Governor in the order in which they have been offered and recorded in the Adjutant General's office. The vote on the passage of the bill was—ayes 42, noes 25.

Mr. Singleton rose to a personal explanation: He had been informed that a rumor was in circulation in Camp Yates, and perhaps elsewhere, that he had applied opprobious language to the volunteers, or a portion of them; he desired to deny all such rumors, and to retract any language which might be deemed offensive to the volunteers.

The bill to protect the transportation of troops, provisions and munitions of war by railroad, was taken up and passed—ayes 63, noes 1.

The bill to provides for a committee to audit the expenses of the war, and the bill to provide compensation for the Board of Medical Examiners, were taken up and passed.

The general appropriation bill for the expenses of this session was also passed, Adjourned.

The underwriters of the steamer *Hillman*, seized at Cairo, were here last night, demanding that the boat and cargo be given to them. They were asked if they insured gunpowder; they answered, No. They were then asked whether their insurance of other freight was valid in case gunpowder was concealed therein? They replied again in the negative. They were then told that they might take the boat at their leisure; but the munitions of war would be held until claimed by some loyal citizens of some loyal State, as actual and *bona fide* owner thereof.

Capt. Pope has returned from Cairo, having mustered the Boys there into the service of the United States.

They elected Benj. M. Prentiss, Colonel; J. D. Morgan, Lieut. Colonel; and Charles H. Adams, of Jacksonville, Major. Lieut. Col. Morgan was General Wool's Assistant in the Mexican War.

As will be seen, the House made respectable progress to day; the Senate, however, occupied its time with fooling. The afternoon session was mainly consumed on an amendment to the Ten Regiment bill, providing for one hundred nurses for each regiment, which was finally adopted.

A faction among the Democrats are employing their energies in the task of crushing out Senator Douglas. Singleton is the loudest, Green the busiest, and John Logan the most obnoxious and offensive of the gang. They are powerless for mischief in the legislature, and the result will show that Douglas holds the power in his own hands and can strangle them without the benefit of clergy, whenever he chooses.

There is a fair prospect for an adjournment *sine die*, Thursday noon.

SPRINGFIELD, April 30—9 P. M.

A dispatch has just been received from the Secretary of War, directing Capt. Pope to add *twenty* men to each company, raising the total strength to 97 men, viz: one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and eighty four men. There is great rejoicing in Camp Yates in consequence of this order, which readmits several hundred brave men who had been excluded from their companies by the former order which cut down the number of privates to sixty-four.

THIRD DISPATCH.

10 o'clock P. M.

The Senate had a night session and passed the Two Million bill, or rather a two million bill of their own, which is substantially the House bill. Under existing laws relative to the treasury, nothing but gold and silver can be taken for the new bonds. The bill names T. H. Campbell, Virgil Hickox, John M. Palmer and Jesse K. Dubois, Commissioners to act with the Governor in the premises.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up and postponed, greatly to the chagrin of its friends. Mr. Ogden was absent and Dummer voted with the Democrats.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 29, 1861.

Nothing was done in the House to-day.

Mr. Scammon's two million bill was taken up, and Green's amendment, substituting one million, was voted down; ayes 28, noes 45.

Mr. Harris of Bureau offered an amendment that one half of the bonds be of the denomination of fifty dollars, to which Mr. Erwin of Schuyler offered an amendment that half a million be of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, half a million of the denomination of five hundred dollars each, and the remainder one thousand dollars each. On this almost every body spoke, nobody touching the question before the House until five o'clock, when Mr. Vandever of Christian, ventured to suggest that he wanted some of the bonds, if he could get them of a small denomination. The amendment of Mr. Erwin was finally adopted, ayes 39, noes 25; and bill recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hogg introduced a bill to re-organize the militia of Illinois.

Mr. Hurlbut introduced a bill for a State Arsenal and magazine at Springfield, appropriating $500,000 for rifles, muskets and equipments, cavalry sabres, artillery, tents, camp equipments and gun powder. Referred to Committee on Militia.

The Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday.

CAMP YATES.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 29.

The scene at Camp Yates is highly exhilarating. At five o'clock in the morning the *reveille* is beaten, and the soldiers spring from their barracks and fall into line for the morning exercise, which is performed with or without muskets, according to the proficiency of the companies. From one to two hours are passed in drill, the rations are then served, the camp fires kindled, and the soldiers, whose appetites are now decidedly wire-edged, proceed to cook their bacon, potatoes, coffee, &c. After breakfast a recess, which is occupied in various ways, according to the inclinations of the soldiers—some smoking, others running races, playing leap-frog, pitching quoits, &c. At a signal of the drum, the drill recommences and continues, with short intervals, till dinner, which is prepared and eaten by the soldiers in messes of six or seven. Supper at half past five. At six o'clock, the drum beats the retreat, and the soldiers hie to their quarters for the night, all visitors being compelled to leave promptly at the hour.

The Chicago Dragoons are probably the finest, certainly the largest, company in the camp. They occupy an extensive amphitheatre in the centre of the grounds. The perfection of drill attained by the soldiers in the short time they have been in camp, is remarkable. There is a general impatience among the boys to be put in motion. The probability is that Capt. McArthur, of the Highland Guards, will be elected Colonel of the first Chicago regiment. Capt. Pope has gone to Cairo to muster the boys there into service.

It is reported here on good authority, that a meeting of Governors takes place at Cleveland to-morrow, and that Gov. Yates leaves to-morrow for that purpose. The St. Louis *Republican* of this morning recommends such a meeting, and urges the Governor of Missouri to attend it. Now, if this means peace, there will be a frightful mutiny among the soldiers.

The tenth regiment will consist of the Ottawa company, Capt. W. L. Gibson; Ottawa company, Capt. O. T. C. Gibson; La Salle company, Capt. Carter; Morris company, Capt. Hopkins; Lacon company, Capt. Shaw; Rockford company, Capt. Nevins; Freeport company, Capt. Atkins; Fayette company, Capt. Ransom; Effingham company, Capt. Fetters; and Centralia company, Capt. Rockwood. W. H. L. Wallace of Ottawa, who was Colonel Hardin's Aid in the Mexican War, has been informally elected Colonel of this regiment.

It is rumored that the bearer of dispatches hither from Washington, brings another requisition for troops, but there is no sufficient grounds, as yet, for the belief.

TREASON IN ILLINOIS.

A Secession Meeting.

[From the Carbondale Times, April 27.]

A public meeting was called on Friday night last by those sympathizing with the secession movement. Capt. A. P. Corder was called to the Chair, and Isaac Clements Secretary. A Committee, consisting of I. Blanchard, Wm. Goodwin, H. L. Bowyer, J. M. Morgan and James Hampton, was appointed to draft resolutions. Our representative, Peter Kiefer, was called on to make a speech. Uncle Peter was no wise loth, and responded in a truly eloquent manner. He was *strong for the South*, saw nothing *but wrong in the North*, and if instructed, would resign sooner than vote for the militia bill. He would not take up arms against the South, and if *Southern soldiers invaded our soil, they would not be very strongly opposed!* Mr. H. Brooks was then called on, but did not talk *secession* by a long shot—would stick to the glorious old stars and stripes. I. Clements disappointed his hearers—he was making a Union speech, when he was obliged to wind up by the return of the Committee on Resolutions, which were read by their Chairman, I. Blanchard. We give this precious document as it was written, not feeling justified in altering it in any particular. We call especial attention to the resolutions, and trust they will be preserved for future reference. They are as follows:

Whereas, Our common country is now in a state of civil war, which is greatly to be deplored, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby reiterate and renew our pledge of devotion to the Union, and regard the disruption of this Government as subversive of the best and dearest rights of a free and heretofore prosperous and happy people.

2. *Resolved*, That we hereby recommend to our Representative to the General Assembly, which is about to be convened by Governor Yates, to use all honorable means to prevent the passage of a law which has for its ostensible object the raising and arming of companies and sending them off to fight against our Southern brethren in what we consider a diabolical, unjust and unholy war.

3. *Resolved*, That the presence of troops quartered among us by order of the General Government, or by order of the Governor of our State, with the intention of having them ready to fight our Southern brethren, will be considered subversive of the dearest rights of the inhabitants of Egypt, and we hereby enter our solemn protest against any such proceedings.

4. *Resolved*, That in our opinion it is the duty of the General Government to withdraw the federal troops from the South, and acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States.

5. *Resolved*, That if the General Government continues to wage the unjust and unholy war already commenced, that we of Southern Illinois will consider it our duty and our inalienable right to withdraw from the North and attach ourselves to the Southern Confederacy.

6. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting and these resolutions shall be published in all the papers of this State, *Missouri Republican, Memphis Appeal*, and all other papers opposed to the coercive policy of the present Administration.

Major Hampton was then called out. The Major's speech was more remarkable for force than profundity, and went even ahead of his comrades. He was for the South, and would sooner destroy the Muddy River Bridge or tear up the track than troops should pass over the road to Cairo.

The Major was followed by Capt. Corder and two or three lesser lights, not one of whom thought enough of their country to say one word in its defense. We have no comments to make upon this meeting.

My Ox was Gored.

The removal of the 21,500 stand of excellent arms, ten pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition, from the St. Louis arsenal to the Capital of this State, is thus gently described by the St. Louis *Republican*. Had the arms fallen into the hands of the Secessionists what a howl of exultation it would have raised. But it being the Secession ox that was gored, the affair presented an altogether different aspect:

> ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR, &C.—On Thursday night a large quantity of muskets—from 14,000 to 20,000, it is reported—were placed on board the City of Alton at the Arsenal, and transported to Alton. While this movement was in progress, a car containing several German United States soldiers, was stopped on Fifth street, near Washington avenue, and "cleaned out." The report had been circulated that the soldiers were on the way to a powder magazine, in the north part of the city for the purpose of taking possession of it. Detachments of troops from the different military companies are now encamped about the magazine, at the request of the owner, for the purpose of protecting it. A quantity of guns marked for Frankfort, Ky., were seized on Thursday, on the Levee, and their shipment prevented. This embraces all the sensation news for the present.

It is unreasonable to expect the *Republican* to be merry over the event. It was a bitter dose to swallow, and it takes it down with as little grimace and contortion as the nature of the case would permit.

A Woman to be Honored.

[From the N. Y. Times, 26.]

It will be remembered that Lieut. Abner Smead, of the First Artillery, was sent, a few weeks since by Lieut. Slemmer, to Washington; to apprize the Government of the absolute necessity of supplies and reinforcements at Fort Pickens. Forgetful of all obligations of honor and duty, Lieut. Smead took Montgomery in his way Northward, and having submitted his dispatches to the perusal of the rebel authorities, proceeded to Washington, whither the news of his treason having anticipated him, he was not shot, as he deserved to be, but simply struck from the roll of the army. The wife and children of Lieut Smead, with the families of several officers on duty in the South, were at Fortress Monroe. The Lieut. hastened from Washington to obtain his family, and remove them Southward, but his movements were not so rapid but that his crime had been reported before him. When, therefore, he presented himself at the fort, he was refused admission, the officer on duty declining "to admit a traitor" within a federal post; the only favor conceded being that he might have an interview with Mrs. Smead, without the walls. That interview the unhappy miscreant is not likely to forget. Attended by a few female friends, one of whom furnished the account which we give of the scene, the lady met her husband, and in terms of scorching eloquence, reproached him with his shame.

"Go home with *you!*" she exclaimed. "Never! Our paths in this world are hereafter seperate. I disown you. A coward and traitor, you are no husband of mine. Henceforth you are to me as if dead. As long as I live I shall wear mourning, and be as a widow; and rest assured I shall educate our children to execrate and despise your memory as that of a recreant and traitor."

Turning with these words, the noble and patriotic woman reëntered the fort, and gave way to her very natural feelings. We may add that Mrs. Smead is, like her discarded husband, a native of Georgia, and while the latter went southward to obtain the reward of his treason, the former, with her children, has come North, passing through this city on Tuesday, and is now at Morristown, N. J.

Why the Gosport Navy Yard was Destroyed.

The New York *Evening Post* gives the facts of the destruction of the Navy Yard at Gosport, and in the words of an intelligent correspondent, puts the blame where it belongs:

The Administration has been seven weeks in power; it found the navy at sixes and sevens; the serviceable vessels mostly sent out of the way, and the rest in no condition for service. It finds the navy itself demoralized—many of the officers determined to cast their fortunes with the rebels, and others of doubtful loyalty. A correspondent, intelligent in naval matters, writes thus:

> "I agree with you that we ought not to have lost the vessels in the Norfolk Navy Yard, but in speaking of the neglect to man them properly in season as an error, which it undoubtedly was, you do not discriminate. The business of the Navy Department is performed by bureaus, the chiefs of which are appointed by the President. There is the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The present chiefs of these bureaus were appointed by the former administrations; they are the same who held their places under that miserable creature Toucey. Of course they are very inefficient men, to say no worse of them. Joseph Smith, the head of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, is a very infirm man, scarce able to crawl about, and physically incapacited for his office. He was once removed on that account, but re-instated on account of his former services and a feeling of sympathy which the public had for him. Mr. Magruder, now at the head of the Bureau of Ordnance, is a brother of Magruder the secessionist. The other chiefs are not the men for their places—yet, upon the active, intelligent and faithful cooperation of the chiefs of all the bureaus the employment of our navy for any useful purpose in a great measure depends. Mr. Lincoln has been blamed for giving so much time to the consideration of appointments to office; but for my part I wish he could have found leisure to look into the organization of the Navy Department, and displace a few of the chiefs of the bureaus. Mr. Welles will find himself very much hampered by their utter inefficiency, and I am sure must have had ample experience of it already."

☞ Gen. Henry Wilson, who went on to Annapolis with the Massachusetts Eighth, has gone home to raise two more regiments. They will like the Massachusetts boys better down South when they get used to them.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

Negotiations Between Maryland and the Secessionists of Virginia—Preparations to Besiege Fort Monroe.

[illegible]

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

As soon as the Baltimore riots occurred, *deputations were sent from the Maryland secessionists to all the Southern States, asking for help and for arms and ammunition.* Virginia had no small arms to spare. North Carolina has just seized a considerable number at the Fayetteville Arsenal, but not more than the State will need. Maryland will get no help from North Carolina. Virginia can spare a portion of the cannon taken at the Navy-yard, and no doubt some will be shipped to Baltimore, if the boats now running between Norfolk and Baltimore are not searched every time they pass Fort Monroe. I am amazed at the culpable carelessness, of the Government in regard to the obvious duty of self protection. It is more than a week since the State of Virginia inaugurated hostilities against the United States Government by attempting the capture of certain vessels-of-war, and the actual seizure of a revenue cutter, and the transportation from Richmond hither of cannon, with the avowed purpose of assaulting and taking the Navy yard. Yet the commander of Fort Monroe allows the little steamers of Norfolk, that are scouring around the harbor, busy day and night in perfecting the hostile organization against the Government, to land at the dock of the fort, to put off and take on men, that do not hesitate, while they stroll around the fort, to utter imprecations against it, and insult to their faces the volunteers who are sent here to defend it. And the Baltimore and Norfolk steamers that are officered and manned, to all appearance, by Secessionists, go in and out of the harbor, carrying, for aught we know, arms, powder and ball, back and forth between conspirators, without so much as saluting the flag of the *Cumberland*, whose guns could blow them to perdition in a moment. In reply to protests against this abominable and criminal leniency, the officers of both fort and ship say they have no orders to do anything but *defend themselves if assailed!* And thus the Sumter farce is played over again.

On Sunday morning last, the morning of the fire of the Navy yard, the draw-bridge over the creek and small bay that divides Fort Monroe from the little town of Hampton, fronting on the harbor, about three miles to the West, was permanently raised, and thus all communication with the adjacent country cut off. The reason of this precaution was that a small body of men, say about a dozen—I walked down to the draw bridge to see them—appeared at the further end of the bridge about daylight, Sunday morning, with muskets on their shoulders, seeking to cross to the fort. The sentry, who stands at the bridge, raised the draw and signaled the fort; and this embargo was then made permanent. Now these dozen men did not, of course, design to capture Fort Monroe. They meant to come down to the dock and take the morning steamer to Norfolk, for seeing a great fire in that direction, they supposed a battle was raging, and they were going up to fight against the Government. It was right enough for Col. Dimick to cut off their approach. But now mark the inconsistency. Ever since the Navy-yard fell into the hands of the Secessionists, the little steamer Coffee, that plies between Hampton and Norfolk, has been making her trips regularly without examination; and it is stated by men at Fort Monroe, that last night she made four trips between Norfolk and Hampton. This is impossible; she could not make so many trips. But there is another steamer, the *West Point*, at Norfolk, besides two tug boats and two or more steam ferry boats. It is not at all unlikely that four of these steamboats were engaged last night in bringing heavy Dahlgren guns and columbiads, mortars, powder, shot and shell from Norfolk to Hampton. From Hampton these guns can be advanced easily to within one mile of the Western wall of Fort Monroe, quite near enough to breach it; and on this side, which is the land side of the Fort, there are no casements, and besieging cannon can only be replied to by guns *en barbette*. There are fifteen hundred guns at the Navy Yard, and with all the Norfolk steam craft quietly at work of nights, how long will it require to transfer a sufficient number of guns to Hampton, to invest Monroe as completely as Sumter was invested? The rifled cannon, used so effectively at Charleston, can, within three days, be also in position to assail Monroe on its weakest side, if this stupendous fatuity of the Government is not ended. The *Cumberland* should be ordered to lie up in front of Hampton, and raze it to the ground, if every gun already taken there, be not instantly surrendered and removed to Fort Monroe.

One other fact of some moment, let me mention. The light-houses on Capes Henry and Charles, have been out two nights; and last night the light-boat stationed between the capes and Fort Monroe, was abandoned by the light keeper, all the oil on board having been first poured out. A boat was sent down from the *Cumberland* to know why the light was not burning, and found things in this condition. Two steamers, with troops on board, were detained all night outside the bar by these interferences with the lights. Now, to the point: these light-keepers obtain their appointments at Washington, and the light-house at Fort Monroe is in the hands of a Mrs. Dewees, a slaveholder, whose two sons, who superintend the lights, are two of the most violent Secessionists I have seen in the South. I conversed, this morning, with one of them, who gloated on the prospect of seeing Monroe battered down, and swore that he would be one of the first to scale its accursed walls! *He* is fed by Federal bounty.

It is of the utmost importance that every precaution should be taken to preserve Fort Monroe intact. It is the key of the whole controversy with Maryland and Virginia. If Virginia had forty Washington Cities captured by arms, *she would give them all in exchange for Fort Monroe.* And yet treachery is hatched under its walls, and creeps through its gates, and fills its light-houses, and turns night into day with machinations within reach of its guns, to secure a foothold for its destruction. *Gov. Wise's presence here at this time has more reference to Fort Monroe than to any other subject of secession adventure.*

YORK.

Naval Movements in New York.

[From the New York Times, Saturday.]

THE STEAMER YANKEE GONE TO HAVRE DE GRACE.—Mr. Wm. B. Astor, on Thursday, placed $5,000 in the hands of Wm. B. Aspinwall, to appropriate for the purpose of keeping open communication between Havre de Grace and Annapolis. In twenty-four hours' time the steamer Yankee was chartered, equipped, and dispatched upon this mission. She sailed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in command of Capt. Fox. The Yankee will convoy vessels from the Capes up the Chesapeake, and run as a dispatch steamer between Havre de Grace and Annapolis, *until the route through Baltimore is re-established.* She is armed with two long 32 pounder guns, small arms, &c.

STEAMERS CHARTERED, AND OTHERS DUE.—The steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Star of the South, Kearney, Florida, Crowell, of S. L. Mitchell's line of Savannah steamers, are chartered by the United States and are ready. The Roanoke took on board 800 barrels bread. The Thomas Swann, Patapsco and Locust Point lay at the foot of Vestry street, and probably will be chartered.

The steamships R. R. Cuyler and Ariel will probably be here to-night or early in the morning. The latter stopped at Fort Monroe for orders.

VESSELS UNDER CHARTER FOR THE SOUTH.—The steam gun-boat Monticello, Capt. Gage, left the Navy Yard Thursday, as an escort to the steamers Parkersburgh and Daylight. The latter will lay off Cape May to await the appearance of the Monticello.

The steamship Mount Vernon, which arrived Thursday evening from Portland, has been chartered by the Government, and will immediately proceed to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and be fitted out as a gun-boat.

The steamship Roanoke, has berths fitted up to accomodate about 1,500 men. She has fires banked, and ready to proceed at any moment.

The schooner Mary Brewer, of Rockland, Capt. Wood, from Wilmington, N. C., five days with naval stores to C. B. Dibble, arrived this morning. Capt. W. reports a fleet of thiry sail lying at anchor at Wilmington and would not be permitted to leave. He (Capt. W.) was obliged to steal away.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH—BEAUREGARD SAID TO BE MARCHING ON WASHINGTON WITH 35,000 MEN.—Two gentlemen, whose good standing and truthfulness are vouched for by parties in this city, arrived from the South yesterday, and took quarters at the Burnet House. They state that they left Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, and that troops were marching briskly from all direction. General Beauregard was moving towards Richmond at the head of 35,000 men, and expected to be joined at that place with from 5,000 to 15,000 Virginia troops, after which he was to attack Washington. *Yesterday was the day set apart for the seizure of the National Capital.—Cincinnati Gazette, Monday.*

THE REBEL NAVY.—The Rebels have set about supplying themselves with a navy by stealing private property wherever they find it. The new iron propeller North Carolina, owned by Cromwell & Co., of New York, has been seized at Wilmington, N. C. She is fast, 700 tons burden, draws 10 feet when light, and has two masts. The propellers Potomac and and George's Creek, belonging to Cromwell & Co., have been seized at Baltimore. These three steamers are well suited for gun-boats. The entire line of boats belonging to Charles Morgan, Esq., of New York, twelve in number, running between New Orleans and Galveston, have also been stolen; they are 250 feet in length, and draw 10 feet loaded. They are fine boats, and will be valuable to the Rebels. We may expect soon to hear of them off our coast.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEGRO TROUBLES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The negroes of New Orleans are being made sensible that the whites are afraid of them. The negro churches have been closed; several steamboat crews of blacks, both slave and free, have been locked up, and every measure resorted to to prevent servile insurrection.

GENERAL NEWS.—We have entirely reliable information from Montgomery, Ala., from private sources, up to Wednesday night last. At that time Jeff. Davis was still there, but was to leave for Virginia the next day. Several bodies of secessionist troops were moving Eastward, under orders to rendezvous at Norfolk.

No information had reached Montgomery with regard to any attack on Fort Pickens.

The fifteen million loan of the Confederate States, was generally said to have dragged heavily. There was no knowing at Montgomery of more than *one and a half millions* of it having been actually taken—the balance reported being "fancy bids," or telegraphic reports for buncombe.

One application has been made to the Confederate Government for letters of marque. It was by a Capt. Meyer, formerly commander of a Mississippi steamer.

The people were ready and determined to fight. Northern men were everywhere in peril of their lives. Taxation was heavy, and the wish for a raid upon the North general.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

☞ General Pillow threatens to humble the flag of the United States. He can never humble it except by carrying it.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

The War Spirit in Chicago.

It can hardly be said that the war excite ment has died away very perceptibly since the first note of war was sounded. Our communi ty actually wearied itself with the stir and tur moil the unwonted state of affairs elicited, but though less demonstrative, in no whit has abated the interest elicited by any and all topics touching on the crisis. All classes have shared it alike. There have been no "exempts" from the war spirit, and our columns from day to day given divers unmistakable signs, and some very solid footings up of figures, attest ing the fact.

There has been continued throughout an ir repressible eagerness for news, an [illegible] thirst to hear and learn more, amounting to impatience. As when upon the stage, midway and at the very crisis of the play, falls the heavy curtain, behind which the audience hear the creaking and rustling of stage properties, and the tread of busy scene shifters, and watch and wait, counting moments as hours, until the scene again opens, so the people upon whom the great drop curtain that veils the workings and operations of our government, and shrouds the events whose near approach ing tread even now seems to fall upon the ear, are restless and eager to see all, and learn all even though the great drama be War. Not for War's sake. Not that peace and the peace ful avocations that have made us a great peo ple have lost their charms, but because the people have accepted the dread alternative of civil war to a dishonorable peace.

The utmost activity has prevailed in all these days that seem like weeks, since the Presi dent's proclamation was issued. The drill rooms have been faithfully frequented, and drill officers speak to us of numerous corps already a favorable remove from raw recruits. Such actual and severe labor has been done, though this is but the beginning, and the War scarce a fortnight old. In place of time hav ing brought change of opinion, it has but deepened unanimity; instead of reviving par ty, it has but buried it the deeper. One uni versal feeling pervades all—the Government shall be sustained. Compromise with traitors in arms, is scouted by men of all past political predilections.

It is a study to visit our drill rooms, espe cially those of the Home Guard, and see our older citizens go through their drill under the tuition of some boyish drill master. The gravity with which judges and merchants and dignitaries of church and society observe their punctilious facings, some of them years past military duty, tells of men in earnest, who mean something, and who only ask arms, to do good service.

The companies are rapidly filling up, and it is to be hoped that the error before commit ted in numerous instances, of enrolling more than a full complement of men, will be avoid ed. Infantry companies by the new regula tions consist of sixty-four privates, and the presenting more than that number of men at the place of rendezvous will inevitably result in disappointment to those who for such rea sons are rejected.

The receipt of the exciting news that the President had called for 88,000 more men, filled this community with the most visible satisfac tion yesterday. It was promulgated on the newspaper bulletin boards early in the after noon, and was the topic of discussion for the rest of the day. It rekindled the military spirit, gave a fresh spur to enlistments, and was welcomed with enthusiasm by companies that have been filled up and accepted but await or ders, and who to a man are eager to be called into the field.

It was interesting to watch these groups as they came and went in front of the bulletin board at the TRIBUNE office. "Why didn't he call for 100,000." "Might have had half a million just as easy." "Ah, bedad and that's so." "God bless him, going in aint he?" "Tom, me boy, look there now, ye've got to go now sure." We'll send him them in a jerk" "an *through Baltimore*" (*a laugh*) "or cross where *Baltimore was*, (a cheer)—and so the talk ran on for hours. Grave citizens paused and their eyes glistened at the fresh proof that we have yet a country. Ladies paused on foot or in their carriages to get the news, urchins seized it and ran shouting away with various versions of the one great fact that the Government had asked for more troops.

In fact the news was such indeed as to stir the blood, and rouse anew the patriotic feel ing. But one feeling is here expressed, that the Government must and will be sustained in opening the path to regain its supremacy, whether it lie across the ruins of Charleston or the ashes of Baltimore, or both. We have now in this city upwards of one thousand troops ready to march as soon as equipped. Chicago has already sent over fifteen hundred men, now in camp, and she can and will cheer fully duplicate the same, and treble it.

Clothing for the Soldiers.

It was the remark a few days since, of a lady quite intelligent in other matters, that it would be well to make up a large number of linen sets for the camp beds of our volunteers. The innocence of the good and generous lady will sound like a joke to the boys as they roll in their blankets upon the straw that alone divides them from the surface of mother earth. Of the same class of misconceptions was the actual suggestion of a captain of one of the companies, that the mattresses of his soldiers might more cheaply be made and filled here—and then they might as well be left here. The fact must be understood, that camp life and camp necessities are vastly different from the conception of many who, in the fullness of their zeal and generosity, are burning to do something for our volunteers. The list is a short one, that the experience of all campaigners, and adepts at "roughing it in the bush," have fixed upon as camp necessities, and all beyond and above these are simply inconveniences, and likely to be left behind on the first hurried march, in which class of journeys, not even officers think of carrying Saratoga trunks.

What our soldiers need is strong and durable clothing—simple, enough of it for use, none for show. In the warmest climate a woolen shirt will always come in place as the best safeguard against the exposure of the camp and bivouac, and the volunteer by a month's novitiate will have learned that fine laundry work and clear starching are to be left with the other adjuncts of town life. Linen shirts and linen suits are not to be thought of and have no place in camp outfit in any climate.

THE RED ZOUAVE CAPS.—It is time for our volunteers to adopt some other style of cap than the bright scarlet of the Zouave pattern. There is an objection to both color and style. The former gives too good a mark for the enemy, a peculiarity enjoyed by red headed woodpeckers, as the youngest sportsman knows. Then the head is illy protected by the Zouave cap, which, covering only the top of the head, and barely that, fails to give shelter from sun, or inclement weather. There never was manufactured for rough use a better head covering than the soft felt hat and its adoption by the army was a sensible one. It may be stretched to protect the face and neck, is susceptible of a large variety of shapes and modifications, none of which, however, should interfere with a moderate breadth of brim. There is nothing of the kind that for general utility can equal the soft felt hat, and it would be far better if our new corps as they formed would adopt it, and waste no money on the tiny and useless Zouave caps, certainly not in the bright scarlet color now too generally selected by the Zouaves.

LEADED MATTER.—On Friday last three carloads of lead for bullets was sent from this city on an order from the War Department, and made at the Chicago Lead Works. The shipment was made over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and had reached Philadelphia on Monday. The lead is drawn into a wire of the thickness of about half an inch, coiled, and at Washington will be passed through a machine at the Navy yard, which turns out the finished musket and rifle balls by the bushel. There is plenty more of that staple in Illinois, which we shall be happy to send down for the pills and doses the traitors so sorely need. May every bullet have its billet for the cure of secession.

GUN BOAT AT CAIRO.—Capt. James Smith, of the Chicago Light Artillery, now stationed at Cairo, has already captured two or three cargoes and parts of cargoes contraband of war, by means of a gun and gun squad, mounted on the river steamer Culver. It is now proposed to send down the new and staunch tug "Union" by way of the canal, and mount upon her a suitable gun for this river service. She is staunch and fleet, and in the hands of our boys would do excellent work for the Government.

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WAR IN EUROPE.

Resume of the Causes and Probabilities.

[Our people have been so much engaged in their domestic troubles that they have almost forgotten that a portentous war cloud hangs over all Europe, which her most eminent statesmen hardly expect to dispel. The cause and probabilities of the conflict are intelligently discussed in the following article from the *European Times* (Liverpool) of the 13th.]

The prevailing belief seems to be that war on the Continent is imminent, and, should it break out, it will probably involve the greater part of Europe. All will depend on the policy of Austria. No doubt can exist that France is seriously preparing for it, and no stronger proof need be cited than the intelligence which comes to us in a roundabout way from Cork, the leading provision merchants of which city have been summoned by telegraph to Paris, in order to contract with the French Government for victualling its army and navy. Affairs at present are not unlike the circumstances which preceded the war in the Spring of 1859, when Lord Derby was in power. Austria at that time, against the declared wish of England, did not wait for a declaration of war against her on the part of France, but crossed the Mincio, in the hope of seizing Turin before a French army could cross the Alps and come to the assistance of Piedmont. Francis Joseph thus became the aggressor in the hope of giving the first blow, which is sometimes said to be half the battle; but the result in this instance was unfortunate, for the activity of the French speedily overtook the lethargic Germans, defeated them on the plains of Italy, and wrested Lombardy from the grasp of the Kaiser. The apology for Austria then was that she could not wait, that she was bleeding at every pore, and action would be less destructive to her than repose. The same apology is now put forth. She dreads the consolidation of Italy, and believes that, by attacking the young kingdom before its several parts are thoroughly knitted together, the advantage will be on her side. For this purpose Austria has concentrated an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity of the Quadrilateral, and General Benedek hopes that he can overrun Italy, keep the discontented Hungarians in subjection, and successfully oppose the troops of the Emperor Napoleon when they appear in the field. If the weakness and vacillation of Austrian Councils had not been demonstrated to the world times out of number since the last war terminated, people would regard such a project as the conception of a maniac; but the whole imperial policy prepares us to believe in this or any other act of insanity that she may commit. This is deeply to be regretted, for, notwithstanding the infirmity of purpose which moves the Cabinet of Vienna, it is clear that the Emperor means well. Pandemonium is said to be paved with good intentions, and the good intentions of Austria with regard to Hungary are fast hurling her to that unenviable destination. She is anxious to concede and to conciliate, but she will not concede or conciliate enough to satisfy those who lack faith in her sincerity. She has granted a Constitution to Hungary, but she will not grant the same ancient Constitution by which the Hungarians, as the subjects of Austria, have been ruled for centuries, and the violation of which led to the struggle of 1849. The Hungarian Diet, recently called together, has just been informed for the first time of the abdication of the late King of Hungary, and of the accession of his nephew, Francis Joseph—an admission on the part of the Vienna authorities that all which they have done in Hungary during the last dozen years has been illegal, and in contravention of the law of the land. No wonder, then, that Austria, still hankering after despotic sympathies at the very moment that she professes to grant democratic rights, should disgust the Hungarians to such an extent that, on the very first day of the meeting of the Diet, a tribute of respect was paid to the memory of Count Batthyani, the patriotic Hungarian, whom Austria executed for high treason twelve years ago. And yet Austria, with the Hungarians in this mood, is said to be determined to invade Italy and brave the legions of France, with the all but absolute certainty that the Hungarians, who have been brooding over their wrongs for years past, will fly to arms, and declare their independence of the House of Hapsburg. If such be the Kaiser's intention, infatuation can go no further. We hope that it may be otherwise, for Europe would not gain in strength or quietude by the breaking up of the Austrian Empire. If the rumored policy is to be acted on, the annihilation of Austria, as a first-class power, is a work of certainty. She has not recovered from the blows which Louis Napoleon inflicted on her two years ago, and another series of reverses would complete her fate. Russia, which has lately shown a disposition to be both liberal and conciliatory, has just lost, by the brutal conduct of its representatives in Warsaw, all the sympathies which she gained by her previous policy. To shoot down and murder in cold blood an unarmed multitude who were guilty of no greater offence than presenting themselves in sable habiliments before the castle, savors so much of the policy of the late Nicholas, that the praises for wisdom and enlightenment bestowed on his successor have been premature. The young Czar is evidently his father's son, and has already determined to throw to the winds all the moral advantages he had secured in the eyes of Europe by the prudence and judgment with which he had managed the emancipation of the serfs. The first slaughter at Warsaw was disowned by the Government, but this last and more atrocious affair, in which more than one hundred people were struck down and slaughtered in the public square, has sent a shock through Europe which cannot fail to stir up the revolutionary blood that only required an impulse like this to fire it. One of the Paris papers declares that Russia is a cripple and Austria paralysed, and it might have added that the paralysis of Austria has been caused mainly by that course of governing her various nationalities by brute force of which the new Czar has now shown his fondness. Alexander the Second, in thus acting, has laid the foundation of troubles in his empire the end of which no man can foresee. A little prudence would have saved him a world of misery and humiliation in the future, but he has chosen his path, and must abide the consequences.

While these events are passing in Northern and Central Europe, the East is shaken by the belief that the countries abutting upon the Lower Danube will make an effort to shake off their allegiance to the Porte, and the old quarrel between Prussia and Denmark, arising out of the question of the Duchies, seems likely to be solved by the solution of the sword. Add to this that Garibaldi is ill at Turin, and the Pope dying at Rome, and we have in these complications enough to cause alarm and anxiety about the future. The part which France may play in the present excited state of Europe has yet to be developed. All will depend upon the action of Austria. Louis Napoleon is bound in honor to protect his protege, the King of Italy, and if the train is once fired in that quarter, there is no telling how far it may extend or how long it may rage.

Garibaldi's illness, it is assumed in some quarters, is diplomatic; but all the accounts concur in stating that he has not the slightest intention, in the present position of affairs, of attempting to rescue Venetia from the grasp of Austria, and all his Generals—Bosenz, Medici, Bixio and Turr, the men on whom he has the most reliance, and by whose judgment he is swayed, his old companions in arms—are unanimously of opinion that the present is not the time for entertaining such a subject. If there is to be a conflict, it is Austria that will force it on. Garibaldi is said to be deeply offended with the way in which his officers have been treated by the Piedmontese Government; but this is an affair between him and Cavour, or between him and Victor Emanuel, and is not likely to jeopardise what has been won from the enemy. There are movements in Calabria of a reactionary character, promoted by the gold of the ex King, Francis the Second, but they are not serious, and pale before the other and more serious complications in Northern Italy.

The Forts to be Garrisoned.—We learn that the New England Guards have been ordered to garrison Fort Independence in Boston harbor, and that they will leave with full ranks this afternoon for their destination. There are forty-two guns mounted at the fort, with plenty of ammunition, &c.—*Boston Journal, 25th.*

—Major Anderson remarked in substance to a gentleman, as they watched our Massachusetts Eighth regiment on its march up Broadway, that fine looking as the New York Seventh were, he had rather attack them than the Massachusetts 8th. There was that in the determined air of the latter, which showed they would prove formidable opponents.

Garibaldi to Command the Yankee Abolitionists.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

We find in *L'Adriatico* of March 21st, a daily journal, published in Ravenna, Italy, a confirmation of the rumor to the effect that Garibaldi is coming to the United States. We translate the paragraph:

Among the reports circulating in the newspapers is one which refers to Garibaldi. Since a war between the United States and the States of the South has become inevitable, the Government of the Union seeks a commander to lead its forces against the rebels, and is looking to Garibaldi. There have been agents sent to Caprera to induce the hermit of Caprera to take in hand the cause of freemen against the protectors of slavery, and Garibaldi says, the newspapers, seeing the war with Austria postponed, is on the point of yielding, and is consulting his friends about it.

Gen. Butler, commanding the forces at Annapolis, says that if the Maryland Legislature passes an ordinance of secession, he will *arrest the entire body!*

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.—These Colleges have been well patronized during the past winter. We understand that some fifty young men, students of the Chicago College, enlisted immediately after the call was issued, to go in defense of their country. Notwithstandig so large a number have retired from the College rooms, there is still a large number left, and the exercises are not interfered with in the least. The classes will go on as usual without any interruption. Young men who are at liberty, have never had a better opportunity than the present for obtaining a business education, and the prospect for business positions when thoroughly qualified, never was better.

WILSON'S BATTALION OF ZOUAVES.

Swearing in the Battalion—Their Destination and Equipments—The Regiment to Force its way through Baltimore—Death to Secessionists—Blood, Vengeance and Victory.

[From the N. Y. Herald, April 25.]

At seven o'clock last evening the "Union battalion of Zouaves," Col. Wm. Wilson, held a formal muster and roll call at their headquarters in Tammany Hall. There were 861 men of the battalion present. The occasion was made strikingly impressive by the extraordinary proceedings which were had. The men were ranged around the hall three deep, with Colonel Wilson and the other officers in the center of the room. The men had all clad themselves in the grey shirts and pants which have been provided for their uniform, which is completed by a common brown felt hat, brogans and leather belt. They carry a short knife about seven inches in length, between a sort of bowie knife and butcher-knife in shape. Many also have revolvers, of which it is intended that each shall be armed with one or two, as well as a slung shot and Minie rifle. All the men being ranged against the walls, Col. Wilson with a drawn sabre in his right hand and the American flag in the other, stood forth uncovered and addressed his men amidst deafening cheers.

After a short adjuration to the flag, for which he declared his devotion, he called upon all to kneel and swear with him. Waving the banner and flourishing his sabre, he knelt on one knee. All present knelt with him and repeated the oath which he put to them to support the flag, and never flinch from its path through blood or death. He said he would lead them to Baltimore, and they would march through it or die; at which they all arose with a tremendous yell, flung up their hats and brandished their glittering knives amidst prolonged and frantic cheers. He then denounced death to the Baltimore traitor secessionists and plug uglies, and said they would leave a monument of their bones in the streets of Baltimore. Amid yells of "Death to the plug uglies," he illustrated with his sword how they should hew their way, and said, though he should be the first man slain, he had but one thing to ask, which was that each of his followers should secure his man and avenge his blood. That they would do this, he again called upon them to swear, and marching around the hall, holding up the flag and the sword, and accompanied by two officers, the one on his right bearing a banner insribed:—

THE UNION BATTALION OF ZOUAVES.

DEATH TO SECESSIONISTS.

The other officer on his left holding up, in both hands, a bowie knife and revolver. Wilson shouted to them to swear, and they responded with shouts of "blood," "blood," "blood." "We swear, &c."

The band then struck in with the "Star Spangled Banner," which they all sang in chorus, as well as also "Dixie's Land," altered to read with a few variations;—

"I wish I was in Baltimore;

A Very Fair Joke.

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.]

The fact that Mr. James F. Joy, of Detroit, is an applicant for Judge McLean's vacant seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States, brings to mind a very good story. Several years ago Mr Joy was Attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. While acting thus, he employed Abraham Lincoln to assist him in some local business in and about Springfield. After the work was done, Mr. Lincoln sent in his bill for $400. Mr. Joy immediately wrote back that he "could not pay it; the fees were too high; such charges by a country lawyer were outrageous." Mr. Lincoln therefore sued Joy, and a jury awarded him a verdict for $5,000.

Old Abe, on the receipt thereof, took out his $400, and added $100 for his fees in the suit to recover of Joy, and returned the balance to the Company, saying that he had only charged for prosecuting at about the rate the jury awarded his legal services to be worth in the case, and intimating that perhaps it would be profitable for them in future either to do their own business or pay little bills to country lawyers, and thus save costs. The advice was salutary, and thenceforward Mr. Joy was extremely careful how he judged the services of Illinois legal gentlemen. We can easily imagine how naturally that letter will come up before Old Abe's mind when Mr. Joy humbly solicits a United States Judgeship from the hands of a Western "country lawyer."

From the Camp at Cairo.

A lively letter from one of the Chicago volunteers in Camp at Cairo, has come to hand, its news, however, anticipated by our Special Correspondents. The following, however, is so well told that we give it place again:

Yesterday we made a lucky haul at the Adams Express office. Three bails of woolen shirts, one box Colt's revolvers, one box of rifles, and one box bell metal was seized. The bales were marked "Charleston," and the boxes "New Orleans." The rifles and revolvers are costly instruments, in cases, and evidently intended for officers. Later in the day we *received* a lot of beautiful red, blue and grey military caps. These came very convenient, and to-day each of us sport a "Secession" cap. A drum and a secession flag were also taken care of. If they will only keep on sending us supplies this way, it will be a great relief to the Quartermaster's department. I presume it must be provoking to the Southerners to have their things thus meddled with, but they can't very well help it.

The Right Talk Exactly.

Harrisburg, April 28.—The Governor's Message will recommend a stay law. He says Pennsylvania will open a route to Washington whether Maryland stays in or out of the Union. No hostile force will be permitted to lie between the capitol and the loyal States. The rebellion must be crushed, the property seized must be retaken at every expense of treasure and blood. He recommends an appropriation of three millions, perhaps five millions. He makes a requisition for 21 more regiments, making a total of 33 from Pennsylvania. The Governor recommends a reserve of 10,000 men.

WAR NEWS.

Mr. James Jennings of Preston, Conn., has sent one son in the Buckingham Rifles, telling him at parting: "Do your duty, my son; if you fall your brother shall take your place, and after him I shall go myself."

—The Buffalo *Courier* states that the Indians of the Cattaraugus Reservation held a Council on Thursday of last week, and unanimously voted to organize an Indian regiment, one thousand strong, to serve in defence of the United States Government.

—The Minnesota, when she sails from the Charlestown Navy Yard, will be in perfect war trim. Two eleven-inch guns will be mounted at the stern, capable of throwing balls of 160 pounds weight. The same number of guns, of the same caliber, will be placed in position at the bow of the vessel. When the armament of the steamer is completed, she will have between sixty and seventy heavy guns, all of them of sufficient capacity to discharge shot of upward of 80 pounds weight.

—The garrison of Fort Monroe numbers 1,200 men, having ample provisions for a year, and that men and officers have united in a solemn oath not to surrender the fort, and believe they can hold it against the largest force that can be brought against it. The fortress is surrounded by a plain, so that the approaches will be extremely difficult.

—A company of sixty volunteers has been formed in Amherst college. The president, Rev. Dr. Stearns, was about to sail for Europe but gave up the project. He said to some students: "I would no more leave my native country at this time than I would desert my house when on fire."

—A gentleman in Baltimore, in writing to a friend in Boston, tells a horrible story about the treatment of one of the bodies of the Massachusetts volunteers. He says it is well known in that city, that while one body was lying at the depot it was kicked till the lower jaw was broken, or as some say, kicked off, and that it was with difficulty saved from further mutilation by the desperate efforts of some of the persons who witnessed the outrage.

—First get your hand from between the tiger's jaws, and then drive the spear home. This is the policy of a cautious man, who will not for the sake of an hour's bravado peril his final and complete success. Mr. Lincoln has had the good sense to get his capital into a position of comparative safety before grasping the weapon with which he will yet strike Secession at its heart. It would have been the blindest fatuity to have struck at Baltimore before Washington was safe.

—The Mobile *Advertiser* glories over what it terms the "climax of stupidity" on the part of Mr. Lincoln in sending all his forces to Sumter and Pickens, instead of reinforcing Washington. It has not heard the latest news, evidently.

—When one of the New York city regiments was marching down to the steamer, the other day, a young man who had risen from a sick bed to go with his company, fainted in the street. A sturdy fellow stepped from the crowd on the side walk, saying, "Give me his musket and cartridge box:" and they were given him, and without another word he marched on in the place of the sick man.

—The schooner Lucas, bound for Philadelphia, while sailing in Chesapeake bay, was fired into Wednesday morning by two schooners, which showed no colors. The captain of the Lucas ran up the stars and stripes, and the pirates continuing the fire, he crowded his sail and they chased him, but he outran them. His sails were completely riddled, and several shots took effect in the hull. He and his men only saved their lives by dodging behind the bulwarks.

—There can be no doubt that, as soon as Washington is so amply garrisoned as to be out of danger, offensive operations against the traitors will begin. We shall repossess Harper's Ferry; station a sufficient force at Baltimore to keep the flag in its place, and the Plug Uglies in theirs; sweep the shores of the Chesapeake, and clear the ground as far, to begin with, as Richmond. We can turn its foundry to good use, and the city itself is an excellent base of operations for the campaign. The defense of Washington means the accomplishment of results tending to secure its ultimate safety—results which it is quite possible to attain, even as far south as Charleston or Montgomery, and west as Cairo or New Orleans.

—The commander at Fort McHenry is likely to hold his position. In his first contact with the rebels they were worsted. Observing that batteries were being erected by the Baltimoreans in a position attacking the Fort, he is said to have sent a shot whistling through the air above the shovels and guns of the traitors. Presently a deputation of insulted, indignant, and offended Baltimoreans arrived at the Fort and demanded to know what he meant by firing at or near them. The commander replied somewhat as follows:

"Gentlemen, I haven't read history for nothing. I remember reading of a Fort Sumter, where an attacking party of traitors were suffered to begin and continue the erection of batteries all about it. One day they opened fire, and the next the people in the Fort were smoked out and had to surrender. Now, gentlemen, I won't submit to any such — nonsense here."

Tories and Patriots in Carbondale.

[From the Carbondale Times, April 27.]

A large majority here are Union men, who are determined to maintain their rights at all hazards; but they grant the right of every one to freely and fully enjoy and express his sentiments upon all subjects. Very many are natives of Southern States, or have family ties that bind them to the slave States. These sympathize strongly with the secession movement, and generally *advocate a division of the State in order that the Southern portion may be tacked on to the Southern Confederacy*. We are sorry to say this class are more violent in their expressed sentiments than the others, and by threats and intimidations have endeavored to control public sentiment. But they make little headway, and few converts are found in their ranks.

On Monday evening a regiment of troops passed down the road to Cairo, which place they are to occupy for the present. One company was left at the Muddy River Bridge, which had frequently been threatened with destruction by a few secessionists. The appearance of the troops in our midst created intense excitement, many expressing the highest indignation at what they call such "military despotism," "an attempt to overawe the people," "to crush out our liberties," and other similar expressions. They take it for granted the Railroad Company have no right to guard their property from impending danger, nor the U. S. Government the authority to possess an important military post in its own territory when menaced by the enemy. On Tuesday the excitement was by no means allayed by the appearance of a large number of citizens of Williamson county, who, it was rumored, were present for the breaking up of the Union meeting appointed for that night, and also to make an attack upon the troops at the bridge.

During the day half a dozen busy-bodies were in their element, fomenting strife and discord, and we doubt if in any community five times the size of Carbondale, half the number of lies in twelve hours were perpetrated as in this town on that day. Rumor had it, nearly half the town was to be burnt that night, and at least fifty men were to be driven out of town or assassinated. The excitement measurably subsided before night, and even the arrival of more troops for Cairo and the return of a company to reinforce the bridge failed to produce any impression. The Union men were firmly resolved to hold their meeting, but determined to do nothing to provoke a collision. Hon. I. N. Haynie and Col. John S. Hacker of Cairo, and Hon. John Dougherty, arrived here on the evening train, and were invited to attend the meeting. At the hour of opening, Mr. Brush went accross the square to Union Hall, carrying our National colors. When this was seen, *several men cried out "down with it! down with it!"* and ran toward Mr. Brush. But they found few supporters, and their valor subsided. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The meeting was organized by electing I. M. Kelly President, Thomas Hightower, Vice-President and Richard Dudding Secretary. Colonel Dougherty's speech was one of the most beautiful, eloquent, and patriotic addresses we ever listened to. Col. Hacker was unusually eloquent and amusing, making many happy "hits." Judge Haynie was sound, logical and convincing, carrying conviction to the hearts of his audience.

The resolutions adopted are firm, conciliatory, patriotic and comprehensive. They were passed with almost entire unanimity. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the Union, which all are determined to protect to the last.

The Rebel Navy.

The following information relative to the Navy of the Southern Rebels is from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, the editor of which is the Private Secretary of the Minister of War of the Confederacy.

The *personnel* of the Navy is not decided upon, but from the list we subjoin, it will be seen they have a sufficient number to organize quite a formidable force. The following list shows the number of vessels now in the Southern Navy:

Names.	Guns.		Crew.
†R. McLelland	5		35
†Lewis Cass	1	60 pounder.	35
†Aiken	1	42 "	35
†Washington	1	42 "	35
†Dodge	1	32 "	35
Lady Davis	1		35
Steamer James Gray	1	6 in. columbiad.	100
Bonita (brig)	6		70
Steamer Everglade	1		35
*Steamer Fulton	5	32 pounders.	120
Total	28		500

Those marked (†) were United States revenue cutters, and were seized by the State authorities.

*The U. S. steamer Fulton was seized at the Pensacola Navy Yard, while in ordinary. She was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1837, and is of 698 tons register. It will cost $10,000 to put her in sea-going trim.

Negro Incendiaries in Louisiana.

A letter has been received within a day or two from the wife of Bishop Polk, of Louisiana. She, with her family of three daughters, was alone in their new house at Sewanee, Tennessee. On the night of the 12th of April their house was burned over *their heads by negroes*. At the same time the residence of Bishop Elliot was fired also. The ladies escaped with some few trifling injuries, but lost almost all their clothes. Books, jewelry, pictures, all were destroyed by the devouring flames. Their own family servants were faithful, the men aiding in extinguishing the fire, the women bringing their Sunday clothes to dress their mistresses. But although those immediately around them were loyal, they have no doubt of much dissatisfaction among the slaves.

The letter from which this was quoted, was written by Mrs. Polk to her sister, and is a touching description of their distress.

News from Cairo—Secession Ruffianism.

Cairo, Ill., April 29.—The steamer Westmoreland, from New Orleans, arrived here last night. We got from her commander, Capt. Evans, the following statement:

As the Westmoreland was coming up, at 9 o'clock on Thursday night, along the Mississippi side, Capt. Evans desired the pilot to cross over to Napoleon, Ark. He did so, and as they approached, the Captain asked if there was any freight, and was answered there was. The line was tied and the clerk went on the wharf boat; in a moment he returned and said the wharf master informed him there was no freight, and that a mob was going to take the boat. This was immediately followed by a volley from the guns and pistols of a crowd of fifty or sixty persons assembled on the shore. There were shouts of "shoot the captain and pilot;" balls flew around the captain's head and some struck the pilot house. The captain and pilot, however, escaped injury.

The boat was crowded with passengers, many ladies among them. Passengers had crowded forward to look at the town; among them, Mr. Henry Hamner of Memphis. A bullet entered his left breast, passing through his heart, killing him instantly. One fireman received a bullet in his shoulder. The ladies were shrieking with fear. Several shots penetrated the boarding of the ladies' cabin. Capt. Evans had the wheels set going, broke the line by the strain, and got off. The number and size of the holes made by the shot is astonishing, and give rise to the supposition that they must have been fired from a cannon.

A jury chosen from the passengers on board, held an inquest over the dead body of Mr. Hamner, which resulted in a verdict of "death from fire-arms in the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury, at the wharf-boats at Napoleon, Arkansas, during an attack upon said steamboat, while peaceably leaving the said wharf, by a mob or assembly of persons, without any provocation from the officers of the boat or passengers on board."

Cairo, Ill., April 29.—One thousand additional troops arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All quiet. The weather is very pleasant.

The Memphis *Appeal* of Saturday has the following account of the seizure of the steamer Mars:

The people of Helena, Ark., seized upon the steamer Mars, bound for Cincinnati, and took from her 400 bbls of molasses and a large quantity of sugar, rosin and turpentine, all for Cincinnati. They have tied up the boat. Cannon is planted on the shore just opposite to it. Helena folks say that Cincinnati can have the boat and cargo when they take it and not until then.

Indiana Ready.

Indianapolis, April 29.—Indiana's quota of six Regiments are now fully organized, four of which, it is understood will march as soon as armed. The arms are now arriving. The following appointments have been made by the Governor: Brigadier General, Thos. A. Morris; Brigade Major, Capt. John Love; Colonels, 6th Regiment, T. T. Crittenden; 7th, E. Dumont; 8th, Wm. P. Benton; 9th, R. H. Milroy; 10th, Jno. J. Reynolds; 11th, (Zouaves) Lew. Wallace.

There are, in addition to the six Regiments, 2300 men now in camp Morton, who will be mustered into service of the State, and the number increased to six Regiments. More than that number have tendered their services to the Governor and are ready to march in a moment's notice. The Governor still continues to receive offers of troops from all points of the State. A company of 93 men, all over 50 years of age, has been organized in this city as a home guard. A bill appropriating $500,000 for arming the State, passed both houses to-day.

The session of the grand division of Sons of Temperance advertised to meet at Rising Sun in May, has been indefinitely postponed.

From New Orleans and Texas.

"New Orleans, April 25.—Gen. Houston, it is reported, is about to speak at Galveston, announcing his determination to oppose President Lincoln's preparations for war. War-like preparations are progressing in Texas on a large scale. The remaining Federal troops at Indianola will probably be taken prisoners."

The above is the substance of one of our late dispatches from New Orleans. It is a perfect epitome of Southern Unionism.

From Muddy Creek.

Camp Hayden, April 28.—We received orders again to-day, to go to Cairo, but we couldn't get ready in time. A train with 1,000 troops from Springfield passed here, and they proposed to leave two companies and take us, but they could not take our artillery. We may go in the morning.

It is rumored that we are to be stationed on the Mississippi River.

From Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., April 28.—There are now over 3,000 troops here. An attack is threatened from Memphis and other river towns below. We hope they'll attempt it. There is a reign of terror down there.

Arrest of Senator Mason.

Philadelphia, April 29.—Undoubted authority states that Ex Senator Mason of Virginia has been arrested by order of Gen. Patterson, and taken to Perryville. Instructions have been sent to bring him to Philadelphia.

Until Further Notice.

Louisville, April 29.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad advertises that no more through freight will be received at the depot until further notice.

Death of Bishop Onderdonk.

New York, April 30.—Bishop Onderdonk died this forenoon, aged 70.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, ETC.

Departure of Colonel Ellsworth's Zouaves.

AN ARSENAL AT ROCK ISLAND.

BRUTALITY ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Washington, April 28.—The President will to-morrow promulgate his proclamation extending the blockade to ports of Virginia and North Carolina, for the same reason as heretofore declared for blockading other Southern ports. Capt. Stringham will direct the general blockade movements. Northern troops continue unobstructedly to arrive both by river and railroad.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, April 29.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, For reasons assigned in my Proclamation of the 19th inst., a blockade of the ports of seceding States was established, and whereas, public property has been seized, the collection of revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers, while executing orders, have been arrested, held as prisoners, or impeded in their official duties, without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under the authority of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of those States will also be established.

(Signed.) Abraham Lincoln.

Philadelphia, April 28.—Efforts are making at Washington to have Cassius M. Clay and N. P. Banks appointed Major Generals in the army.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

Gen. Lane is guarding the navy yard against resigned incendiary naval officers, and has made several scouting expeditions into Virginia, during one of which he captured a Secession flag.

The Kansas company called on the President Friday, who said if he had to choose between the maintenance of the Union and Liberty, and the shedding of blood, there need be no doubt which course he would pursue.

A Philadelphia dispatch in the *Herald* says, passengers from Richmond say Gen. Green, of North Carolina, had arrived there and tendered 3,000 North Carolinians.

On Thursday Floyd had an interview with Gov. Letcher. The former had arrived and equipped 1,500 men. Hundreds of troops are arriving from South Carolina, Petersburg and Georgia.

Washington, April 29.—The rumor that batteries had been erected at the "White House," near Mt. Vernon, by Virginians, is false. The place has been thoroughly examined.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* says that Gen. Lee has ordered the release of Gen. Harney, who was stopped at Harper's Ferry on his way to Washington, and mentions the rumor that Jeff. Davis is to come to Richmond this week, and that Vice-President Stephens has returned to Montgomery.

Frederick, Md., April 28.—Senator Mason of Virginia was serenaded last night. Mason responded, saying he was here accidentally, and he could not with propriety speak of Maryland politics, but could speak only of Virginia. He could say the reconstruction of the Union was an impossibility. Virginia sympathized with Maryland, and he indicated that Virginia was disposed to exhibit its practicability.

A courier arrived here from Virginia yesterday, communicating the fact that Virginia had united herself with the Southern Confederacy under Davis. The Senate has hitherto acted as a unit, and will probably continue to do so. In the House there is considerable diversity of opinion.

It is urged that it is necessary for Maryland to secede before she can claim the aid and protection of the Southern Confederacy.

In Baltimore, flour has risen to $16 and $17 per barrel; the same per ton for coal. Orders have been issued by the authorities forbidding any provisions to leave that city.

Harrisburg, Penn., April 28.—Special messengers are on their way for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with dispatches.

The war excitement continues as great as ever. There is general rejoicing in consequence of the new requisition of the Governor.

New York, April 29.—The steamer R. R. Cuyler arrived last night from Annapolis with the frigate Constitution in tow, with 150 midshipmen from the Naval Academy.

Richmond papers contain the proclamation of Gov. Letcher, ordering the return of all vessels excepting the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown to their owners, and appeals to the people not to interfere, discountenancing all seizures without legal authority, and appoints officers for the different rivers, to see the proclamation carried into effect.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of the 23d, states that the Branch Mint at Charleston was taken possession of Saturday, under orders from Gov. Ellis. Troops are continually passing through Wilmington from South Carolina and Georgia for Richmond, and Gen. Bonham and Staff had arrived there. Gov. Ellis has called for 3,000 volunteers, additional to the regular militia, and all organized corps are commanded to be in readiness at an hour's notice.

Philadelphia, April 28.—A gentleman has arrived here who passed through Montgomery, Alabama, on the 22d inst. He reports that Jeff. Davis was making preparations to attack Washington. He saw troops en route for Richmond. They had received arms and equipments at Augusta, Georgia.

Gen. Renau, of Tennessee, was at Montgomery, concluding arrangements for sending two thousand desperadoes, in citizen's dress, to Baltimore and Washington.

The Confederate States are in a state of anarchy. Business prostrated. Thinking people are less confident. The country is in a state of mob-law, and people are escaping.

If Fort McHenry is attacked, as has been threatened, Baltimore will not only be bombarded, but fired and surrounded immediately. Every citizen of Baltimore is armed, and a reckless spirit prevails.

New York, April 29.—Vessels arrived from Wilmington report the seizure of the steamer Uncle Ben, and the crew imprisoned as spies. The vessels that have been sunk in the harbor block up the channel.

Fort McHenry was reinforced yesterday. It is said that two ships have been seized at Rappahannock, Va. The crews were imprisoned and required to take the oath of allegiance to the South.

Washington, April 29.—The Government has formally agreed to receive forty thousand of the seventy-five thousand volunteers called for the term of three years and 25,000 regulars for five years.

An armory will be established at Rock Island, Ill., in place of Harper's Ferry. It is stated that the naval academy will be removed temporarily to Newport, R. I.

No more diplomatic appointments will be made till every avenue to the Capital has been opened for the passage of citizens and troops.

Col. Mansfield, U. S. Engineers, commands the forces here.

The Thursday's Montgomery *Mail* says that a portion of the crew of the Star of the West, imprisoned, have arrived for trial.

New York, April 29.—The *Tribune's* special dispatch from Philadelphia confirms the arrest of Senator Mason. He is on his way to Philadelphia.

A private dispatch from Baltimore says Secession is defunct there, and the Unionists are again triumphant. The reaction is overwhelming in all parts of the State. On Wednesday the Custom House will be cleared of traitors and the new appointees take their places. The Secession flags have disappeared.

[N. Y. Herald's Special Dispatch.]

Philadelphia, April 29.—A gentleman just arrived here from Wilmington, North Carolina, leaving there Friday, and Richmond Saturday, states that the people of North Carolina were all up in arms, and were preparing to come North with several thousand troops, for the purpose, as Gov. Ellis informed him, of making an attack on Washington. The day he left, Gov. Ellis showed him a dispatch, which he had just received from Montgomery, stating that some 5,000 troops were on their way to join those of North Carolina, about to leave for Richmond, and that it was the purpose of the Confederate Government to make an attack without a moment's delay—that if they were to attack it, it must be done before the Federal Government had concentrated a large force at Washington.

He conversed with Gov. Letcher on Saturday morning, and says that Gov. L. told him it was the purpose of the Southern States to attack Washington at once. He (Letcher) had advised against it, but the Confederate States were for instant attack. He says he has no doubt the attack will be made very soon, and at several points at the same time, and that every little village was bristling with bayonets, and people were perfectly frantic.

He says further, that Gov. Ellis showed him a dispatch from Pensacola, dated the 26th, from Gen. Bragg, stating that no attack on Fort Pickens up to that time had been made. It was not his purpose to attack it for some time.

Harrisburgh, April 29.—The Chief Justice of Vermont, who has resided in North Carolina for the past two months, has arrived here. He came with passes from Gov.'s Letcher and Ellis. He says North Carolina is unanimous for secession.

New York, April 30.—A soldier who escaped from Charleston and served at the guns during the fight at Moultrie, says nearly every shot from Sumter killed somebody. Between three and four hundred were killed and a large number wounded there during the siege. The killed were interred at night at the Potter's Field. Many were killed in dwellings outside of the Fort.

Laborers were threatened with death if they disclosed the facts about the killed. People are constantly inquiring for friends, and are assured they are at Sullivan's Island.

Another, who was at Morris Island, says 150 men were killed there and 40 at Sullivan's Island. They make the same statement relative to the dead being buried at night.

They also state that the negroes only want their leaders to give the word, when the slaughter will be terrible.

Baltimore, April 29th.—A spontaneous Union meeting was held to-night in East Baltimore. About 20,000 attended. Straight-out Union speeches were made. The Stars and Stripes were unfurled amid great enthusiasm.

Steamers now run regularly between here and Perryville, making complete communication with Philadelphia.

Annapolis, April 29th.—Fortifications commanding the railroad and the country for some twenty miles from Annapolis, were thrown up yesterday. Annapolis was made a military depot yesterday. General Butler will remain here.

From an attache of our Minister to Paris, just arrived from Washington, we have reliable confirmation that 10,000 troops from the Southern Confederacy are now in Virginia, and more pouring in.

The Administration have notified Gov. Letcher, that one step of advance from Richmond will cause a speedy invasion of Virginia from the West. Farmers from Virginia have forced the Secession lines and report a strong Union feeling a few miles from the Capital.

We learn from private sources that the Secessionists saved 6,600 muskets at Harper's Ferry.

On Saturday night the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went to Washington to get the road from Baltimore to Washington open, but met with no success.

It is said the Maryland Legislature refused to pass the ordinance of Secession by a two-thirds vote.

It is also reported that an armistice of six days has been made, and the Secretary of War has gone to Richmond. The latter item creates great dissatisfaction here, and it is generally doubted.

Philadelphia, April 30.—A large number of Baltimoreans, who were driven from their homes by the mob, have returned to that city with their families, the Union element being restored to power.

New York, April 30.—Forts Madison and [illegible] near Annapolis, are occupied by [illegible] our troops.

The *National Intelligencer* says both houses of the Maryland Legislature passed resolutions affirming the right of the General Government to march troops through Maryland without hindrance, to defend Washington.

Correspondence from the South represent that North Carolina will go out of the Union by acclamation.

The Virginians are removing all the machinery from Harper's Ferry to Richmond.

A special dispatch to the *Post* says the presence of Sherman's Battery at Elkton, Maryland, *changed the community from Secessionists to Unionists.*

Troops are concentrating around Baltimore.

Troops are already in western Virginia, and a force of Federal troops will soon be posted at Frederick.

Gov. Letcher has been notified that any approach of the Confederate troops toward Washington will be the signal for an instant attack on Richmond and Norfolk.

Washington despatches to the *Commercial* says a Union Convention will be held in Wheeling, May 13th, composed of delegates from western Virginia. The Secessionists will attempt to conciliate them by granting the demand to tax slave property.

Harrisburgh, April 30.—The Chief Justice of Vermont was in Richmond on Friday last, and had a full opportunity of judging of the number of the troops there. He estimates them at 11,000, and believes that 15,000 more were south of that point in motion northward.

A gentleman holding an official position in Washington arrived here to-day after one week's stay in Va. He communicates the important fact that the vote against secession in the secret session of the Virginia Convention was fully 50, and not 16 as reported. He got this information from a prominent member of the Convention, who dared not make the statement public. No papers dared publish it.

A dispatch from Frederick says a gentleman from Washington informs him that Gen. Scott showed him, yesterday, the copy of a proclamation to be issued immediately, declaring martial law in the in the District of Columbia, and on the line of the railroad established by the Government for National purposes, so far as to suspend the right of *habeas corpus*.

It is asserted that the Maryland Legislature will not even pass a bill calling a State convention, but content themselves with making a calm and dignified appeal to the country.

Washington, April 30.—Senator Hunter, William C. Rives, William Preston, Judges Camden and Brockenbrough, have been appointed by the Virginia convention as delegates to the Southern Congress.

Gen. Harney has been released by the Governor of Virginia. This, however, is a matter of indifference to the Administration. He has arrived in Washington.

The Virginia convention has passed an ordinance establishing the navy of Virginia, and authorizing banks to issue one and two-dollar notes.

—The light-house at Capes Henry and Charles show no lights.

Washington, April 30.—Col. Ripley has been appointed head of the Ordnance Bureau, in place of Craig, ordered to other duty. Lieut. Ogle has been dismissed from the army for failing to render his accounts.

Some of the Virginia papers quietly hint of the formation of a military camp in the vicinity of Dumfrey, twenty-five miles below Alexandria.

One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Thousand Troops Called into Service.

Washington, April 29.—The troops called out by the order of to-day are all additional to the 75,000 already required. The whole number called for by the Government thus far is: Volunteers by proclamation, 75,000; volunteers for three years service, 40,000; regulars for five years service, 25,000; for seven years' service, 18,000; being a total of 158,000 men—that is, 75,000 the week before last, and 83,000 to-day. Even this falls short of the real number, as several States send double the number of regiments asked for.

Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves.

New York, April 29.—Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves left this afternoon. They were escorted to the Baltic by the entire department. An immense crowd witnessed the embarkation. Three stands of colors were presented to them previous to their departure. They looked magnificent.

Western Virginia in Self-Defence.

Harrisburg, April 29.—Intelligent gentlemen from Western Virginia, waited on our State Administration—invoking its influence with the National Administration to procure arms for them to defend themselves. They say that all Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, can be held, if the necessary arms were given in time. They said they were endorsed by the public sentiment of that portion of Virginia. They went westward from here, and the State Administration has complied with their request.

Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, April 30.—Gov. Curtin's message, in extra session, speaks of the unexampled promptness and patriotism with which States have responded to the call of the President. It says the slaughter of northern troops in Baltimore, for the pretended offence of marching at the call of the Federal Government peaceably over soil admittedly in the Union, with the object of defending the common capital, imposed new duties and responsibilities on the States and administration. This state of things cannot be submitted to, whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise. There can be permitted no hostile soil nor obstructed thoroughfare between the States undoubtedly loyal and their national seat of Government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people, armed in the service of the Government; but we must be fully assured of the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the capitol by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government, peaceably if possible, but by force, if necessary. The time for temporizing and forbearance with this rebellion is passed. More companies have been tendered than will make up the entire compliment.

From Missouri.

Independence, Mo., April 30.—A company of 65 men over forty five years of age, organized to-day armed, and equipped with all the necessaries of warfare.

St Louis, April 30.—The junior editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, just from Mobile, says it is not the intention of the Confederate forces to attack Fort Pickins at present, unless provoked by aggressive movements on the part of the garrison. The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* makes the same statement.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* says that the County Court of Lafayette County appropriated $30,000 to arm the county, conditional upon the Legislature legalizing the act.

Col. Alvord, agent of the Overland Mail, has made arrangements to start one daily stage, or more if necessary, from St. Joseph; mail to leave St. Louis, and taking the North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads to the latter place. This arrangement is predicated, however, upon the fact that Missouri don't secede.

Military Movements.

Detroit, April 30.—The propeller Winona, having on board the Artillery Company, lately stationed at Mackinac, passed here for Buffalo to-day. The two regiments of State volunteers, authorized by the Legislature last winter, are now full, and are quartered in this city, ready to be mustered into service. The Legislature, which will meet next Tuesday, it is believed will authorize a loan of two millions dollars for war purposes, and provide for troops sufficient for any contingency. A company of Flying Artillery from Coldwater, Michigan, having a battery of four guns and full complement of men and horses, arrived here to-night, having been accepted by the War Department in addition to the Michigan quota. The horses of this company are all contributions from the people of Coldwater and vicinity, and are pronounced the finest collection ever exhibited in the State.

All the railroad companies in the State transport troops free of charge.

Fiendish Outrage upon an Irish American Citizen.

New York, April 30.—The sch. B. D. Pitts arrived from Charleston, bringing 21 passengers, including the crew of the steamer Nashville. James Tracy, a native of Ireland, his wife and five children are passengers. Tracy had declared his intention to become a citizen, and had a small farm near Charleston, which was confiscated by the Secessionists, because he refused to fight against the flag he had sworn to protect. He was seized, tied to the fence, hands over his head, and given five hundred lashes. His wife was kicked and otherwise ill used by the traitors. Tracy served in the Mexican army under Scott.

Ohio Volunteers.

Columbus, April 30.—Up to this evening ninety-six boxes of Sharp's rifles have been received here under the Quarter Master's recent purchases, also twelve boxes of English Enfield rifles, from New York, twenty to a box; also five boxes of artillery sabres, also seven hundred and one boxes of cartridges, one thousand to a box. Twelve thousand stand of arms on their way here were also at Cleveland last night.

Senator Schleich, Dem., has been appointed Brigadier General. Enough Companies are now accepted to make nineteen or twenty regiments.

From New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., April 30.—The Governor's Message to the Legislature recommends a two millions loan at 7 per cent.; also, to purchase cannon, arms, munitions of war, raising four regiments for State service, subject to the call of the Government. Also, for fortifying the Southern boundaries of the State.

From Big Muddy.

Camp Hayden, April 29.—It is very hot today, and drilling draws out the sweat. We expect to go to Cairo to-day, but don't know certain. They want the Zouaves to go and leave the artillery, but Capt. Hayden won't consent. We are all wearing the captured secession shirts and shoes.

Capt. Hayden is out to-day, and pretty well.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bremen.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

New York, April 29.—The steamship Bremen has arrived, bringing London advices to the 17th. The Arago and Vigo arrived out on the 14th, and the Canada on the 15th.

Gladstone introduced the Budget into the House of Commons on the 15th, showing a surplus of £1,920,000. He preferred using it thus: A reduction of 1d on income tax; repeal the paper duty, which will amount to £1,500,000, leaving a surplus of £400,000; the tea and sugar duties to be continued.

LATER

New York, April 29.—The Arabia, from Liverpool 20th, and Queenstown 21st, arrived at Halifax this afternoon.

In the House of Lords it was stated that the Government was engaged in no negotiation whatever towards reconciling the King of Italy and the Pope. Their policy was not to interfere with Roman Catholic questions. The Italian question in general was debated, and the French occupation of Rome was deplored, and the prospect of a collision between Austria and Italy deprecated by all the speakers.

In the Commons, Lord John Russell stated that all the foreign ministers, except the American, had left Jeddo to be protected by ships of war, in consequence of intimidation having been used towards them, which the Japanese Government had not endeavored to check.

The report that President Lincoln was dead was extensively circulated. American news was anxiously looked for.

The *London Times* editorially reiterates hopes for the maintenance of peace, and says when the soil and seas of the New World are likely to be stained with blood, foreign nations may surely remonstrate in the cause of humanity.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says Russia has informed France that in consequence of events at Warsaw, it will be impossible to join in any measure for the settlement of the Eastern question. It is alleged that Russia charges France with being an accomplice in the Polish disturbances.

Bourse higher. Rentes 68f.20c.

Garibaldi took his seat in the Italian Parliament. Business was temporarily suspended by the applause. The action of the Ministry in disbanding the Southern army, and measures for re organization, were debated. Garibaldi made a speech so violent that it excited a tumult in the Chamber. He made offensive allusions to the Ministry, against which Cavour protested. Garibaldi in resuming spoke with more moderation. Cavour said he accepted words of conciliation. Garibaldi designated the French army as the enemy of Italy, because it occupied Rome.

From Europe.

St. John's, N. F., April 29.—The steamship Adriatic arrived here this afternoon. She left Galway Tuesday the 23d.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady. Consols 91¾@92. News generally unimportant.

Madrid papers deny that the Spanish Government intends to reject the offer of reincorporation of San Domingo with Spain.

Polish provinces were being divested of Russian troops for concentration at Warsaw.

A writ of execution has been issued against the Great Eastern, at the suit of Scott Russell, to satisfy his claims. It is reported in conversation that the British Parliament are preparing strong opposition to Gladstone's project, in hopes of a ministerial crisis. All the great mercantile houses in Marseilles had suspended payment, in consequence of the failure of the Turkish Government to provide for its acceptances and refusal of the Bank of France to continue advances.

In the Italian Parliament, Garibaldi said he was not satisfied with Cavour's expedition, and that the prospects were alarming, and he insisted on the organization of the southern army. The motion was carried, 197 against 75. Lord John Russell says that the proposed Conference in regard to the slave trade had not been held, because the American government had refused to take part in it.

London, April 28.—The Budget was opened in the House of Commons last night. The opposition denounced it generally, but proposed no amendment. Consols this morning were at 91¾@92.

Maryland Legislature Refuses to Pass a Secession Ordinance.

Frederick, Md., April 29.—The House today was petitioned by 216 voters of Prince George's Co., praying the Legislature to pass an act of Secession immediately.

The Committee on Federal Relations subsequently reported that the Legislature possessed no such power, and the report was adopted by the House without a division.

From Alton, Ill.

Alton, Ill., April 29.—The report that the steamer City of Alton had captured a quantity of powder in transit from St. Louis to Jefferson City is false.

A regiment of Illinois volunteers under command of Col. Cook, arrived here to-day from Springfield, and are now encamped in the old State prison grounds.

From New Mexico.

Independence, Mo., April 29.—The Mexican mail arrived here on Sunday morning, being twelve days out from Santa Fe. The outgoing mail of the 11th, with Hon. Mr. Otero and family, was met at Brent's Ford, and would arrive at Santa Fe in 11 days.

Eighteen hundred people had left Santa Fe for the San Juan mines. Reports from the mines are very flattering.

No Indians were seen on the route.

Col. Crittenden had gone South with his command after the Apaches.

Lieut. Thomas, John Webber and C. Clark, came through as passengers.

Latest from Pike's Peak.

Fort Kearney, April 29.—The Coach and Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed here at noon yesterday.

Denver, April 25th.—Serious apprehensions of Indian difficulties are entertained. They can very easily cut off all the Plains travel and trade. Col. Boone, Indian Agent, sent a courier to Fort Wise yesterday with a requisition for two companies of cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to march thither in an hour's notice. Should indications continue unfavorable, they will be ordered up very soon.

Intense feeling respecting the war in the States prevailed throughout this country. A small Secession flag was displayed by a business house here yesterday evening, but it was so insignificant that no notice was taken of it. Union flags are waving in many parts of the city, and the Union feeling is almost unanimous.

The Military Express to the New Mexico Forts has been discontinued.

From Fort Monroe.

New York, April 30.—The steamer Chesapeake returned from Fort Monroe after landing 3800 barrels provisions.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Union Meeting at Baltimore—The Star Spangled Banner Flying—H. Winter Davis in the Streets—The Union Men of Baltimore Firm.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Baltimore, April 29—10 P. M.

Order prevails here to-day. Large numbers of women and children are promenading the streets as usual. Conservative sentiment is gaining rapidly.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis has been publicly walking and driving through the streets of Baltimore for several days past, wholly unmolested. It is understood that the newly appointed Federal officers for Baltimore will enter upon their duties on Wednesday next. Some pretend to say that they will be resisted, but the authorities are prepared to protect them.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held to night on Fell's Point. Probably a thousand persons were present. The meeting assembled in front of the Police Station. The American flag was hoisted and wildly cheered. No attempt was made to take it down. Innumerable smaller National flags were displayed. Cornelius L. Leary, a prominent lawyer, addressed the meeting, making a conservative, patriotic speech, amidst great cheering. John Wilmot, a Baltimorean, also spoke. Resolutions were passed to sustain the Government and preserve order. They counsel peace and obedience to the laws.

It was also resolved not to molest the Government troops, and agreed to call ward meetings of the Union party and friends of the Union in all the wards of the city next Friday, for the purpose of effecting a thorough organization. There was no disturbance of any kind. It seems difficult to prevent the Unionists from hoisting the Stars and Stripes They are determined on doing so at all hazards.

Privateering in Virginia—The War Excitement.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Philadelphia, April 28, 1861.

Advices from Richmond are interesting. Gov. Letcher has seized all light-draft vessels and steamers for privateering purposes. The regular liners Yorktown and Jamestown are now being fitted with privateering armaments, and are to be manned very fully. The privateering enlistment is very active, and, no doubt, by a week hence thirty vessels will be sent out from Richmond alone. When these steamers were seized, our flag was hauled down and the Secession flag hoisted and saluted.

On the steamer from Richmond, just arrived, among 200 passengers, there were 30 women. Before the steamer was advertised two days there were over 100 applications for passage. Thousands were preparing to leave the city. Business was prostrated, and there was disaffection among the lower classes. Provisions were very short. There is a sufficient supply of flour to last four months. Potatoes were $2 per bushel. Drugs would last three weeks. There was a very limited stock of clothing.

There are between 4,000 and 6,000 troops in Richmond, of whom 2,000 are South Carolinians. All are eager for Washington, which they expect to have in a week. The surrender of Fort Sumter intoxicates them, and they feel as though they were omnipotent. Troops are being daily sent to Harper's Ferry and Alexandria. Their belief is that there are but 5,000 troops at Washington, that Maryland has blocked future transportation, and that demoralization exists at the North. If Washington is attacked it will be by bombardment.

Among the passengers by the Richmond was Mr. Ritchie, of *The Richmond Whig*, and, as it is rumored that he goes abroad to buy arms for the Southern Confederacy, I suggest to District Attorney Smith, that he should interfere with any such treasonable negotiation. Others have notified Mr. Smith to-night, and doubtless Mr. Ritchie's plans will be frustrated.

The Virginia troops now raised are well armed, but many of the rank and file are impatient of control.

There is great apprehension throughout the State that a servile insurrection will take place ere long, and planters are doubling their precautions and removing their families. It is a somewhat singular fact that twenty Charleston ladies reached this city to-night on their way to Eastern cities for safety, while the wives of Messrs. Doubleday and Seymour were literally unable to find lodgings in the City of Charleston after the evacuation of Fort Moultrie.

MONETARY.

Monday Evening, April 29, 1861.

Money matters to-day wear a more cheerful aspect. The action of the bankers and business men on Saturday, mutually agreeing to take the bills of the Illinois banks not heretofore in the rejected list, as currency during the war, has inspired confidence on all sides, and, as compared with last week, business has been active. So far as Illinois currency is concerned, our readers know very well that the Tribune is in no way responsible for its fluctuations and the losses by the failure of some forty of them and the high rates of exchange under which the business public have suffered so severely. Months ago we told the people that a day of reckoning must come. Our worst fears have been more than realized. Now that the most worthless of the banks have been thrown out, and the lots on them must be met, it is the part of wisdom and prudence to get out of the difficulties that surround us the best way we can. The six millions of currency we now have will find active employment in carrying on the business of the State, and when the war is over the bonds on which they are based will unquestionably make the bills very near if not perfectly good.

Exchange was sold much more freely to customers to-day at 10 per cent—a decline of 5@7 per cent from the rates ruling last week up to Saturday. Enormous as the present rate still is, the decline is a great relief to the business public. A steady movement of produce eastward, it is confidently believed, will force down the rates very considerably within the next week or two. The buying price for the day was 9½@10.

Gold nominal—buying, 8; selling, 10 per cent. Very little changing hands on any terms.

Stocks.—The report of the New York Stock Board to-day to Saltonstall & Co., No. 24 Clark street, produced a cheerful feeling. Tennessees rose 4½ on yesterday's prices. The closing prices were: For Tennessees, 49½; Missouris, 41¼; and Virginias, 48½ Railway shares closed as follows; New York Central, 73; Galena, 67¾; Rock Island, 37¾; Illinois Central, 59.

Current Illinois Banks.—Several serious errors occurred in the list of current Illinois banks as published in the first edition of our last issue. It was served only to our city subscribers. The following is the corrected list which all should cut out and preserve.

LIST OF CURRENT BANKS.

Alliana Bank,
Agricultural Bank,
American Bank,
Bank of Alton,
" Ashland,
" America, Chi'go,
" America, Mt. Carmel,
" Aledo,
" Bloomington,
" Benton,
" Brooklyn,
" Commerce,
" Elgin,
" Galena,
" Geneseo,
" Illinois,
" Indemnity,
" Jackson County,
" the Metropolis,
" North'n Illinois,
" Naperville,
" Sparta,
Bond County Bank,
Bull's Head Bank,
Central Bank, Peoria,
City Bank, Ottawa,
Chicago Bank,
Columbian Bank,
Commercial Bank, Palestine,
Cumberland County B'k,
Douglas Bank,
Eagle Bank, Illinois,
E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s Bk.
Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.,
Franklin Bank,
Fulton Bank,
Garden State Bank,
Hampden Bank,
Highland Bank,
Humboldt Bank,
International Bank,
Illinois State Bank,
Illinois State Security Bk,
Illinois Central Bank,
Illinois River Bank,
Jersey County Bank,
Kankakee Bank,
Kaskaskia Bank,
Kane County Bank,
Lafayette Bank,
Lancaster Bank,
Lake Michigan Bank,
Mahaiwe Bank,
Marine Bank,
Marshall County Bank,
McLean County Bank,
Merchants' Bank, Carmi,
Mechanics Bank, Hardin,
Narragansett Bank,
Ohio River Bank,
Olympic Bank,
Pamet Bank,
Patriotic Bank,
Pittsfield Bank,
Plowman's Bank,
Rock Island Bank,
Reaper's Bank,
Reed's Bank,
State Stock Bank,
Toulon Bank,
U. S. Stock Bank,
Union Bank, Benton,
Warren County Bank,
Wheat Growers' Bank,
Western Bank of Illinois.

Wisconsin Bankers' Convention.—The following is the result of the Wisconsin Bankers' Convention, held in Milwaukee last week:

Milwaukee, April 6th, 1861.

The undersigned Banks and bankers of the State of Wisconsin, believing the following named Banks to be sound, and well secured, either by State stocks or individual responsibility, or both, do hereby agree to continue to receive and pay out their issues until the first day of December next, when the amended Banking law will go into effect:

Bank of Beloit,
Bank of Columbus,
Bank of Fox Lake,
Bank of Green Bay,
Bank of the Interior,
Bank of Jefferson,
Bank of Madison,
Bank of Milwaukee,
Bank of Monroe,
Bank of Moneka,
Bank of the Northwest,
Bank of Oshkosh,
Bank of Portage,
Bank of Prairie duChien,
Bank of Racine,
Bank of Ripon,
Bank of Sheboygan,
Bank of Sparta,
Bank of Watertown,
Bank of Whitewater,
Bank of Weyauwega,
Bank of Wisconsin,
Central B'k of Wisconsin,
City Bank of Kenosha,
City Bank of Prescott,
Columbia County Bank,
Commercial Bank,
Corn Exchange Bank,
Corn Planters' Bank,
Dane County Bank,
Dodge County Bank,
Exc'ge Bank of Darling & Co.,
Elkhorn Bank,
E. R. Hinckley & Co.'s Bank,
Farmers' & Mech's B'k,
Farmers' and Millers' B'k
Forest City Bank,
Frontier Bank,
German Bank,
Green Bay Bank,
Hudson City Bank,
Iowa County Bank,
Jefferson County Bank,
Juneau Bank,
Kenosha County Bank,
LaCrosse County Bank,
Lumberman's Bank,
Northern Bank,
Oakwood Bank,
Oshkosh Commercial B'k
Prairie City Bank,
Racine County Bank,
Rock County Bank,
Rock River Bank,
Rockwell & Co's Bank,
Sauk City Bank,
Sauk County Bank,
Second Ward Bank,
Shawano Bank,
State Bank,
State Bank of Wisconsin,
St. Croix Valley Bank,
Summit Bank,
Sun Prairie Bank,
Walworth County Bank,
Waukesha County Bank,
Wisconsin Bank,
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co Bank,
Wisconsin Pinery Bank,
Waupun Bank.

The list is signed by 55 bankers, and it now needs but an arrangement with the Milwaukee Bankers to exchange them for Illinois currency to make them current in this city. We doubt not this will be effected in a very few days. N. B.—Since the above was in type, we learn by circular from B. F. Carver & Co. that they have arranged to take all the above list.

Tuesday Evening, April 30, 1861.

The Marine Bank, Hoffman & Gelpcke, H. A. Tucker & Co., B. F. Carver & Co., F. G. Adams, and E. I. Tinkham & Co., have made arrangements to receive those Wisconsin banks that were agreed upon as currency by the Convention of Wisconsin bankers at Milwaukee last week. We published the list from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* this morning. This will be a great advantage to the commercial and business interests of Illinois and Wisconsin, as they are inseparably connected with each other. The embargo on Wisconsin money here for the past week or two has nearly effected an embargo on Wisconsin business. It is high time it was broken up.

There is no change in the selling price of exchange, viz: 10 per cent; but it is gradually working easier. It was bought to-day as low as 7 per cent by some of the banks, and 8@9c were the ruling buying figures. Bankers are careful to keep balances down to a low figure in anticipation of a further decline. Parties from Milwaukee were here offering to sell at our figures, but little was obtained as there was very little Wisconsin currency to pay for it. Currency has already become scarce in Milwaukee, and exchange there is far below the prices ruling in this market. The *Sentinel* of this morning quoting the prices of yesterday says:

There was a further decline of 2 per cent. in exchange to-day. The banks all sold freely to customers at 8 per cent. premium, and maintained a wide margin between buying and selling rates, refusing to pay over 5 per cent. for round sums. The demand was not active, as there is a general impression that the immense amount of produce now going forward combined with the influence of the recent action of the bankers here and at Chicago in regard to the currency of the two States, will put matters on an even basis within a very short period.

Everything now looks to easier rates of exchange and more active business.

Gold nominal, buying 7@9c; selling 9@13c.

The New York stock board shows no material variation since yesterday's report. By the new arrangement entered into between our leading banks and business men the fluctuations of the stock board will not affect our money market and currency so seriously as it has heretofore done.

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, April 30, 1861.

Weekly Review.—Since the date of our last weekly review the Straits of Mackinac have been opened, and the first upward-bound fleet of vessels have arrived in port, and are now about ready to sail with their cargoes of wheat, corn and flour for the East. Business of all kinds already feels the effect of the resumption of navigation; and were it not for the miserable currency with which Illinois cursed, the movement of grain would be heavier than was ever known at this season of the year.

The general markets to-day were less active and, owing to less favorable news from New York, the tendency was downwards. The demand for Flour was comparatively light and prices declined 5@10c ₩ brl, with sales of about 3,200 brls at $4.85@5.12½ for medium to good spring extras. Wheat was also in less inquiry, and prices declined 1c, with sales of 70,000 bushels, at 96c for No. 1 Spring, and 93c for No. 2 Spring in store—subject to 2c storage. For preferred currency No. 1 Spring was sold at 99c in store. The Corn market declined ½@1c, and closed rather dull—about 100,000 bushels changed hands at 35½c for River Mixed afloat; 33½@34c for Mixed in store; and 30½@32c for Rejected in store. Oats were dull and lower—one car-load being sold at 19c subject to 2c storage. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines are very dull—with limited sales at 15½c. Hides continue dull. There was nothing doing in Provisions, and the market for all kinds of product is almost entirely nominal.

Freights are less steady but less active. To-day twelve vessels were engaged at 7c for corn to Buffalo; 7½c for wheat to Buffalo; and 10c for wheat to Kingston.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

Tuesday Evening, April 30, 1861.

The Wheat market during the past week, owing to a variety of circumstances, has been active and full prices were sustained. In the early part of the week, owing to a want of confidence in currency, there was an active outside speculative inquiry, and after the Straits were open, a brisk shipping demand took place because of the decline in freights. At the close, however, owing to less favorable news from the east, the market is weak and the tendency downwards. Winter Wheat is scarce and in good demand by millers. White selling at $1.25@1.29, and Red at $1.08@1.10.

To-day the Wheat market declined 1c. Sales were—1200 bushels No. 1 White (Michigan) at $1.19 in sacks on board schooner; 25,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 96c in store; 4,000 bu do at 99c in store—payable in preferred currency; 12,500 bu No. 2 Spring (in one lot) at 97c f.o.b.; 30,000 bu do in lots at 93c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 80c in store.

The movement in corn during the past week has been very active, and the market has advanced 2½@3½c per bushel. Besides a good speculative inquiry by the holders of currency, since the opening of navigation, there has been active demand for shippers, and sellers had every advantage.

To-day, however, the market is much calmer, and we notice a decline since yesterday of ½@1c per bushel. The transactions were as follows:—18,000 bu River Mixed at 35½c afloat; 23,000 bu Mixed at 34c in store; 20,000 bu do at 33½c in store; 5,000 bushels do at 35½c f.o.b.; 17,000 bu do at 34½c f.o.b.—preferred currency; 11,000 bu Rejected River at 32c f.o.b.; 3,000 bu do at 32c afloat; 1,000 bu Rejected at 30½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 31c in store; 2,000 bu do at 32c in store.

OATS—Received last week, 43,675 bu; shipped, 430 bu. The market in the early part of the week was very firm, and several lots were sold at 20c in store; but during the past three days there has been little or no inquiry, and the market closes at a decline of 2@3c per bushel. To-day the sales were—500 bu No. 1 at 19c in store—subject to 2c storage.

RYE—Received last week, 3,913 bu; shipped, 848 bu. In the early part of the week there was some speculative inquiry, and No. 1 was sold at 42c in store; but at the close there is no demand, and the market is again dull and almost entirely nominal.

BARLEY—Received last week, 3,340 bu; shipped, 810 bu. There has been rather more activity in the market for lots in store, but it closes quiet, with sales to-day of 150 bags at 47c on track.

GROCERIES—The receipts of Groceries during the past week from the South have been very light, because of the rebellion, and stocks here will have to be replenished in New York. The demand for sugars is fair. We quote as follows:

Sugars—	N. O. common	5½@5¾c
	" good common	6¼@6½c
	" fair	6¾@6⅞c
	" fully fair to prime	7¼@7½c
	" clarified in hhds	7½@8c
	" white coffee in hhds	8 @8½c
	N. Y. refined white coffee	9½@9¾c
	" crushed, granulated and granulated	9¾@10c
Molasses—	N. Y. Sugar House	30 @35c
	Portland	33 @38c
	Plantation	38 @40c
	N. Y. Syrups	36 @44c
	Golden Syrup	42 @48c
Coffee—	Rio	14½@15½c
	Maracaibo	14½@15½c
	Santa	14½@15½c
	O. G. Java	18 @19 c
	Mocha	— @—c
Rice—		5½@6½c
Spices—	Cassia	32 @38c
	Pepper	9½@10½c
	Allspice	8 @9c
	Cloves	30 @32c

FRUITS—Green Apples are in fair supply, and the demand is moderate at $2.00@2.50 for common to good. Oranges and Lemons are higher, because of the stoppage of the Southern trade—closing at $4.00@4.50 per box. Cranberries are dull at $4.00@5.00 per bbl. Dried Fruits—Apples are in good supply and the market is rather dull, with sales of Eastern at 4@4½c and Southern at 2½@3c; Unpared Peaches, 5@5½c; Pared Peaches, 13@15c. Blackberries, 12½c.

BUTER—The supply is still good, and the market for common, though more active, is not higher. We quote Common Roll and Firkin, 8@9c; Choice Dairy, 10@12c.

EGGS—Dull, with sales to-day of 45 bbls 6½c—packer's count.

POULTRY—Live Chickens are plenty and rather dull at $2.50@2.75 ₩ doz; Live Turkeys, 10@11c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—There has been an active movement in potatoes East during the week, and the market closes firm at 24@26c for good Neshannocks. Common Mixed, are dull at 17c@18c.

COAL—With the fleet, there were heavy arrivals of coal, and the market is dull—the only transaction reported being a cargo of Briarhill at $3.65.

WOOD—The receipts of Wood during the past week amounted to 1259 cords, and the market closes dull and lower, with sales by the cargo at $3.25@3.50. Wood is retailing by the cord at $4.00.

In shingles there is an unusually dull market, with a downward tendency in prices. A large quantity has been received from Manitowoc, and for lack of buyers, they are left here to sell on commission. Prime Rogue River Shingles offered freely at $2.25, without buyers.

Lath is quiet, with sales by the cargo at $1@1.25.

We quote as follows:

Lumber—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$27.00@30.00
Second Clear	24.00@28.00
Third Clear	15.00@17.00
Common Boards	9.00@
Common Boards, 12 feet	9.50@10.00
Long Joists, Common	12.00@14.00
Stock Boards	10.00@
Fencing	9.00@
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@14.00
Clear do do	18.00@20.00
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	2.75@
do do No. 1	2.25@2.50
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@
Lath	1.75@
Posts, ₩ 100	8.00@14.00

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Yards.—Sales of Stock reported expressly for the Tribune, by S. W. Bowles, Commission Salesman.

CATTLE.

No. Cattle		Avg. weight.	Prices.
42	"	1373	$3.60
27	"	1040	3.40
30	"	1495	3.17½
73	"	1193	3.30
21	"	1283	3.30
26	"	1464	3.50
63	"	1318	3.50
14	"	1443	3.75
15	"	1595	3.67½
16	"	1450	3.50

328 Cattle sold.

HOGS.

165 Hogs, averaging	220 lbs	$4.50
354 "	234 "	4.75
49 "	214 "	4.50
256 "	198 "	4.35
107 "	220 "	4.50
54 "	171 "	4.32½
282 "	210 "	4.50

1273 lbs.

SHEEP.

Scarce, and in good demand.

SHIPPED

79 cars Cattle, and 10 double-decked cars Hogs.

New York Cattle Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

Beeves.—By the detention of some cattle-trains on roads now occupied in transporting troops it was presumed that beef cattle would be scarce this week, and yesterday's trade, consequently, opened actively at an improvement of ½c on good to prime grades; but before the close there was collected quite as many bullocks as the demand requires at this season and the closing sales of to-day were not in unison with the earlier transactions. Tuesday's trade, however, will allow an average advance of ¼c. Drovers express their willingness to furnish the Government with cattle upon the most accommodating terms. 100 head were tendered from these (44th street) yards to the Governor this week for the use of New York soldiers at bare cost, but no response had been received up to this evening.

The total receipts of Beeves for the week, including Bergen sales (400 head) and transactions at stables below Fourty-fourth street, were 3,525 head.

At Forty-fourth street, the total number on sale was 2,949 head, supplied by the following States: New York, 69; Ohio, 304; Illinois, 376; Indiana, 376; Iowa, 680; Missouri, 165; Kentucky, 16.

692 came by Erie Railroad, 544 by Hudson River Railroad, 945 by Central Railroad of New Jersey, 356 by Harlem Railroad, and 508 by Hudson River Boats.

BEEF CATTLE QUOTATIONS.

Prime grade, per lb	8¾@9c
Good grade, per lb	8 @8¼c
Medium to fair, per lb	7¼@7¾c
Poor, per lb	6½@7c
General average	— @7¾c

Swine.—There was a much better feeling in the hog trade this week than has prevailed for several weeks past, and prices are ¼@½c higher, but it is proper to remark that the market will not bear large receipts. We quote:

	Live.	Dressed.
Heavy west'n corn-fed prime, ₩ lb	5⅜@5½	7@7¼
Light " " " "	5½@5⅝	7@7¼
Distillery-fed prime, ₩ lb	4¾@4⅞	6@6½
Stock	5¼@5⅜	......

Small prime corn-fed Hogs, suitable for retail butchers, are quoted at 5⅝@5⅞c, live, and 7½@7¾, dressed.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 24.

	This week.	Last week.	Inc.	Dec.
Beeves	3,525	4,518	..	993
Cows	73	131	..	44
Calves	1,153	951	202	..
Sheep	8,843	8,176	667	..
Swine	6,615	6,062	553	..

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 30—Flour—Flour dull, heavy and 5c lower. The serious decline in sterling exchange has caused a material falling off in export demand; sales, 9,506 brls at $5.15@5.25 for super state; $5.25@5.35 for extra state; $5.15@5.20 for super western; $5.25@5.50 for common to medium extra western; $5.55@5.65 for superfine brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.70@7.00 for trade brands do, the market closing heavy. Canada flour dull and prices slightly favor purchasers. Sales of 600 brls at $5.35@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in moderate request at $3.10@4.00 for common to choice super. Corn meal quiet, and prices are without important change. Sales of 150 brls at $2.85 for Jersey and $3.20 for Brandywine.

Whisky—Market heavy and lower; sales 350 brls at 18@18¼c, chiefly at the inside price.

Grain—Wheat market dull, heavy and a trifle lower. The serious decline in sterling exchange has caused a falling off in the export demand; sales, 48,000 bu Canada club at $1.22@1.25; 4,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.27 del; 21,300 bu winter red western at $1.32@1.35; 1,500 bu red on p t; 600 bu inferior white Canada at $1.25; 10,500 bu white western at $1.40@1.65; 600 bu white Ky at $1.68@1.65, and 800 bu white Cal at $1.36. Rye quiet and steady; sales 2,800 bu at 68c. Barley dull and heavy; 400 bu state changed hands at 50. In corn there is less doing and prices are without material change; sales 31,000 bu at 63c for old mixed western in store; 67@68c for new mixed western; 66½c for new southern yellow, and 70c for white southern. Oats plenty and dull at 34@35c for western and Canadian, and 35@36c for state.

Provisions—Pork is dull, heavy and lower. Sales 2100 brls at $17.75@18 for mess, and $13.25 for prime. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 250 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5.87½@6.25 for country mess; $10@11 for repacked mess; $11.50@12.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet—small sales. Beef hams dull at $13@15. Cut meats rather quiet. Sales 350 pkgs at 6¼@6½c for shoulders and 8½@8¾c for hams. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard dull and heavy. Sales 350 brls at 9½@10c. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio, 15@20c for state. Cheese steady at 8@10½c for inferior to prime.

Groceries—Sugar, raw still very heavy, prices in favor of purchasers; the sales are 1,137 hhds Cuba at 4@5¼c; 170 hhds Porto Rico at 4½@5c, and 1,113 boxes Havana at p t; and by auction 140 hhds choice Porto Rico at 4½@5½c. Molasses dull and unchanged; sales 240 hhds Cuba muscovado part at 20@22c and the remainder on p t; 225 brls N O at 30@35c, and 30 hhds P R at 30c.

Stocks—Dull and lower. C & R I 38½; Galena & Chi 57; Pac Mail 64, s 30; Erie 20½; Del & Hudson 82; Va 6s 40, s 30; C & T 31½; Reading 31½; N Y C 72½; Ill C scrip 57½; Erie unsecured bonds 58; Ky large bonds '65 90.

MARRIED.

At Dundee, Kane County, Ill., on the 29th of April, by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. JOHN SHANKS, Jr., of Chicago, and Miss MARY CRICHTON, daughter of Robert Crichton, Esq. of the former place.

In this city, on the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Willard Cook, Esq., by Rev. W. W. Patton, Mr. EDWIN L. JAGGAR, of Burlington, Iowa, and Miss ELLEN S. COOK, of this city.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

SUNDAY IN CHICAGO.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Bishop Simpson's Sermon at National Hall.

Sunday saw our city returned to nearly its usual Sabbath aspect, compared with the two preceding Sundays, that have visited us since war times began. The weather was bright, mild and spring like, and as a contrast with the gloomy meteorological influences that have held sway for the larger share of the month thus far, was hailed and welcomed by our citizens long imprisoned within doors.

The signs of the war visible in the streets were confined to here and there the bright scarlet caps of the Zouaves, and, later in the day, the measured tread of volunteers moving churchward, to the unwonted Sunday sound of fife and drum. The signs of patriotic devotion to the flag floated and fluttered in every direction.

The church audiences were, as a general thing, unusually large, and there were few pulpits, and few christian hearts among the worshippers, where our brave volunteers absent in the camps were not remembered. The impressions made by patriotic and pious discourses of former sabbaths, were deepened and improved by several of our clergymen. At the New England Congregational Church on the North Side, the esteemed pastor, Rev. Mr. Wolcott, for two preceding Sabbaths absent, in his morning service delivered a powerful discourse, fully meeting the great issues of the crisis. Rev. Dr Patterson's discourse at the second Presbyterian, Rev. Mr. Collyer's sermon at the Second Unitarian, and the discourse repeated at St. Paul's, Universalist, Church last evening, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, were each and all of them proofs that the people are in no danger of failing to appreciate this momentous historic period, through failure of the clergy to understand and read the signs of the times.

At National Hall (lately the "Wigwam,") a vast audience, of not less than six thousand, were assembled at 3 P. M., to listen to a discourse by Rev. Bishop Simpson, one of the most prominent divines of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in the Northwest. By invitation, Col. Ezra Taylor's fine company of Light Artillery was present, and the congregation was made up from our general church going public, with very many gathered from our town life, drawn thither by the excitement of the era, and the theme announced. We present in abstract:

BISHOP SIMPSON'S SERMON AT NATIONAL HALL.

PSALMS, 97; 1, 2. "The Lord reigneth. Let the earth rejoice. Let the multitude of isles be glad thereof.

"Clouds and darkness are round about him. Righteousness and Judgment are the habitation of his throne."

The necessity for order is perceptible to every one. Without it we could have no satisfaction or success in our pursuits—no happiness in the family circle—no society. Without it, vain would be the attempt to establish manufactories for business, to lay the track for the railroad, to put the sails on ships for the seas. But, to have order, there must be a government; and to have a government, there must be a governor. The mind, recognizing this necessity, easily passes from the contemplation of order in the various complications and inter communications in the world, to the idea of the great Governor, by whom all things must be governed. All men, in all lands, have had notions of some superior Being or Beings, whose character has been made to correspond with their own ideas; and into which their own evil nature has been projected. The earth has been parceled out, and each locality, each city, each country, each land had its governor. The Psalmist, having present to his mind this common idea of Lord's many and God's many, proclaims in opposition to it, that "The LORD reigneth." One God, the God of the Bible, Jehovah, over all the earth, and therefore "Let the earth rejoice."

Two things are prominently presented to our minds; the fact that God reigns, and that therefore, all the earth should rejoice.

Upon the least reflection, many evidences will present themselves of the fact of God's reigning. Referring to the idea of order, first suggested, we notice in all the departments of nature a strict order ruling; in the combination of crystals; in the strata of the rocks; in the growth, structure and decay of vegetable life. A law running through the composition of animal nature, each being established "after its kind." From the survey of nature, we could but return with the idea that law reigned everywhere; but if law, then a law maker, a ruler—sovereign over all. But not only would we recognize the presence of order, but the adaption of each thing to every other. Who made the eye, the ear, the earth, air and ocean, all acknowledging a joint sway or ruler? Science lends her aid. We carefully view the minute atoms, and the far reaching stars, and we find that the same law guides the comet in its course, the vast planets in their orbits, and the atoms in the air we breathe. Thus we are led upward to one designing mind regulating the universe; and when science reads for us, from her pages in the rocks, the age of this earth, it matters not that she needs millions of years, before man's creation; for there stands the record, that in the beginning God made the heavens and the earth. And we only gain this, that the God who made this world then has been ruling it for millions of years. He has not grown old, nor His hand weary, and resting in His stability and power, we say, This God shall be our God till death; more—this God shall be our God till the end of eternity.

Everywhere, in every place, on everything, this law of His government is written—everywhere is proclaimed that truth which the Psalmist proclaims, "The Lord reigneth." This is said to be a cause of rejoicing for all the earth. Why?

His is a Government of wisdom. Other things being equal, governments are prized according to the wisdom organizing and ruling them. A wise king is a blessing to his nation. A wise President is a blessing to the country. But God, who knows all things, who has the past before Him, who sees the end from the beginning, who commits no error, who makes no experiments—His government is a government of wisdom.

His is a government of righteousness. "Righteousness and judgment are the habitation of His throne." In equity He apportions to all.

His is a government of goodness. It is established for the benefit of all his creatures. This principle was intended to be established in the construction of our Government, but is liable to disarrangement. Men rise in places of authority, who administer the functions of office for their personal advantage, and not for the good of all. Using the common treasury for their own enrichment. But God needs naught from his creatures, is not dependent on them, and cannot be corrected by them. He lavishes for them, why else is this earth so beautiful, why rise the mountains in their grandeur, why are her plains carpeted with verdure, why the melody in her groves? But, that we may enjoy that which He has placed here as an emblem of that greater good designed for us in the latter day.

But some may say, If Gods government is wise, and righteous, and for our good, why come conflicts and wars? Why this general stirring of indignation, this going forth for battle and destruction? I cannot now enter into that great question of the origin of evil, which has baffled for centuries the best minds. I assume, without inquiry into its origin, the existence of evil. It has been sown by an enemy. There must ever be a conflict between it and good, and the design of God's government is to bring out the greatest amount of good and to suffer the least possible amount of evil.

We can see a reason why conflict should be between good and evil, and conflict must come before subjugation. If error exists in a government, it works on in the machinery, keeps accumulating and increasing—it may be only for years; it may be for centuries, till at length it works its effect, and a fatal blow is struck at the government. Why all this is so, we cannot tell. "Clouds and darkness are round about Him." To a casual observer, the stars in the heavens, which now approach, now recede, might seem to be a disorder; but to the one standing at the center of this wondrous plan, all is harmony, and each is working out its end. And so with individuals, and families, and governments, much seems to be in disorder working strife and ruin; but could we stand in the centre of the plan, the mass would disappear.

His is a government of power. A good government must possess strength. If weak, it commands no respect, receives no position among nations, has no influence, loses its influence for good. Its flag is insulted, its subjects maltreated, and it can secure no redress. Its wrongs are not set right. But God's government is strong. None of his purposes fall to the ground, though accomplished by means we dream not of. The fitful winds blow not where they list, but do His bidding and follow His commands. The invincible Spanish Armada, sweeping down upon the defenceless coasts of England, were smitten and scattered. God spoke to the winds, and England was saved. And so at Charleston, the government vessels could not come to the relief of the fort, or the besieged be helped as was contemplated. "A wind arose, and the vessels could not enter the harbor." We deemed it a calamity that the enterprise should be frustrated, but had success crowned them, there had not been that defence without loss of life, nor that indignation, that universal uprising, of the people, each one girding on his sword for the fight.

God's government is strong. The seasons obey Him. When Napoleon invaded Russia, a careful compilation of the setting in of the seasons for twenty years had been made by his order, and all his calculations for the campaign had been based on nature's laws. But when the time had come for God to say to the invincible conqueror, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther," the stars in their course fought against him.

Egypt, that once wonderful nation, God said should be a desert. The winds came—buried in sand are the monuments; buried are the Sphinx and the Pyramids; closed for centuries have been their catacombs. For years each little gust has brought its freight of tiny sand, and Egypt is but the subject for antiquarian research.

His resources are unknown of. All forces [illegible] and are subject to His command. [illegible] their ears "as it were a sound." A panic seized them, and the hosts fled, leaving their camp equipage behind.

His angels join the armies of combatants and thousands upon thousands are slain.

To day all our hearts are turned to our own national circumstances. I cannot prophecy, but I think that much can be seen in the past which will aid in determining the future.

As a nation, it would seem that we have failed to do our duty to the other nations of the world. There are two ways of resisting evil: one, by moral effort, acting upon the mind. When this will not suffice, then the other way is used, and convulsions come. I think God raised this nation up to be a pattern of piety in ourselves, and to bear the truth abroad through the nations of the world. The peculiar circumstances of our history show this. We have been given such a land for the accumulation of wealth, as has never yet been given to any people. But when the call is made for men and means for missionary purposes, we have them not to spare. But now it seems we have the men and means to pour out freely for war. $8,000,000 is said to have been destroyed at Norfolk, and who can estimate the hundreds of millions this war will cost. The millions we would not use for God, he is now suffering to be destroyed.

We have not cultivated the spirit of subordination to law, or acknowledged the authority of our government. Loose ideas have prevailed on this subject. We have not seemed to be conscious of the existence of a government, so lightly has it reached to us. But now God is about to teach us that Government is to be obeyed, to give us a spirit of deference to law.

I do not think this war is permitted for the purpose of destroying us as a nation. Civil war abounds in horrors. It is a brother with the blood of a brother on his hands; and its end is destruction. But governments are raised up and cut down, for the promotion of the good of the people. But where is the nation to take our place? How can God blot out this nation from the map of the face of the earth? Reverently I would say it, God can not afford to lose this government. He will use it till the end of its creation has been worked out, when another may arise to stand in its stead; but till then He may chide us a father, He may scourge us as His sons, but not destroy us.

Nor do I think we are to be divided into two confederacies. Virtue unites, vice scatters, Paganism disperses, but christianity builds up. It gives the same language, it imposes the same spirit and thoughts. God has been writing this fact upon the changing convulsions of Europe. The uncivilized nations are giving away, and the civilized are spreading. It is the policy of God to unite the people of the earth. How could two nations here aid so well in carrying out God's designs? I believe the time to be coming rather, when the boundaries of our country shall be enlarged, instead of diminished. "The Lord Reigns," and has his method by which he will keep this government together.

A cause for this war, may be in the fact that it is necessary to give this nation a still higher position. If we are to be a missionary nation we must be pure. There are dark spots upon our national escutcheon that need to be removed, for they hinder our sending abroad the truth through the nations of the world. If Jefferson, in his day, could tremble when he thought of our national sin and deprecate God's justice, how can we wonder, when it has reached its present magnitude and altitude? Standing in power, having shown our strength; standing in purity, having cast away our sin, then can we proclaim with upraised hands and speak more eloquently than in the former days.

I think our Government will stand. It has always been maintained in Europe, that though we might be safe against external aggression, we would be powerless before internal rebellion. It may be that the conflict is to show that such a government is secure against all. And when we shall be again united, then shall the struggling ones of Europe take new heart; then elsewhere, as here, shall Church and State be severed forever; and our example be followed in the new formations and reconstructions elsewhere.

Why has that great system of oppression we have among us endured for so long? It never can be uprooted by merely saying "Bonds, drop off!" Not thus can the oppression of a nation be paid for. In Egypt, a nation was enslaved for hundreds of years, that they might be taught to obey before being born to rule. In a nation's elevation there must be a martial spirit, songs, a birth-place in strife, perhaps a baptism of blood. I shudder to think of that baptism of blood which may be necessary for the birth-place of that new nation, to be formed when with a war, spirit, and ideas of freedom and the spirit and reminiscences derived from this strife, these shall return to their own shores.

In the struggles of war there is danger of forgetting God, of reliance upon personal strength; becoming passionate and revengeful. Vengeance belongs to him. When our sons, or brothers, or fathers fall, let us remember that the Lord reigns.

As we believe that God has laid the foundation of this Government, and has made it, it is our duty to protect it. The man who goes to the war, goes in the order of God.

It is our duty to pray God to aid them and protect them. Our Revolution was consecrated by national prayer; our organization as a government was consecrated by national prayer, and these times of war should be imbued with prayer. Here are husbands parting from brides—here are fathers leaving the child just lisping his name—here are sons, the pride and comfort of parents, gone to be exposed to danger and to vice, and they all need the voice of prayer. Why are not our churches open and prayer ascending for them. How great a safeguard—how full of solace to the weary—how sweet and tender to the dying soldiers, that in that hour prayers are being offered for them by mothers, and fathers, and wives. The prayers of the nation God will hear, and will lead their army to victory.

And so, with this spirit, let us go forth, giving all we can, doing all we can, and nailing the flag of our country just below the cross of Christ. Christ first, and then our country.

The speaker closed his sermon with a description, full of power, of that great day when, before a pure white Throne, the great multitude, from every government, should acknowledge the sovereignty of Him who sits upon it.

THE GREAT RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

Transit of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Volunteers—The Troops Fighting Their Way Across the City.

[From the Baltimore Sun of April 20.]

Yesterday morning the excitement which had been gradually rising in this city for some days, with reference to the passage of Northern volunteer troops southward, reached its climax upon the arrival of the Massachusetts and other volunteers, some from Philadelphia, at President street depot, at half past ten o'clock. A large crowd had assembled, evidently to give them an unwelcome reception. The arrangements contemplated the passage of thirty one cars occupied by the volunteers, from President street depot to the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, over the intervening space occupied by the Pratt street track.

The cars were dispatched one after the other, by horses, and upon the arrival of the first car at the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, a vast assemblage having collected there, demonstrations were made which evidently contemplated the stopping of the troops at that point. Just there, repairs of the road were in progress, and a number of paving stones were lying in heaps which were seized by the crowd and used by the crowd for purposes of assault.

Six of the cars had succeeded in passing on their way before the crowd were able to accomplish their purpose of barricading the track, which they now began to effect by placing large heavy anchors lying in the vicinity directly across the rails. Some seven or eight were borne by the crowd and laid on the track, and thus the passage of the cars was effectually interrupted.

Having accomplished this object, the crowd set to instantly cheering for the South, for Jefferson Davis, South Carolina and Secession, and groans for sundry obnoxious parties. In the meanwhile, the troops thus delayed at the depot, remained quietly in the cars until tired of their inaction, and apprehending a more formidable demonstration, they came to the conclusion to *face the music* and march through the city.

They accordingly evacuated the cars, and rapidly gathering on the street north of the depot, formed in line and prepared to make the attempt. The word was given to "march," and the head of the line had advanced some fifteen paces when it was driven back upon the main body by the immense crowd, still further increased by a body of men who marched down to the depot bearing at their head a Confederate flag.

THE RIOT.

Eight of the cars started from the President street depot, and six passed safely to the Camden station. The other two soon returned, the track in the meantime having been obstructed at the corner of Pratt and Gay streets by anchors, paving stones, sand, &c., being put on it by the crowd. Attempts had previously been made to tear up the track, but the police, by strenuous efforts, prevented it. A cart load of sand, which was being driven along, was seized and thrown upon the track. The bridge across Jones's Falls on Pratt street, was also soon after barricaded with boards, &c., which were being used previously by workmen in repairing it.

After considerable delay, it was determined to make the attempt to march through the remaining troops, *only about eighty of whom were supplied with arms.* The remainder were unarmed recruits from Pennsylvania, in citizen's clothes, and occupied second class and baggage cars.

Just before the movement was made from the cars, a large crowd of persons went down President street with a Southern flag and met the troops as they emerged from the cars. The Southern flag was then carried in front of the column, and hooting and yelling began, and as soon as the troops turned out of Canton avenue they were *greeted with a volley of stones.*

At the corner of Fawn street two of the soldiers were struck with stones and knocked down; one of them was taken by the police to the drug store of T. J. Fitt, at the corner of Pratt and High streets, and the other to the eastern police station.

The yelling continued, and the stones flew thick and fast. At Pratt street bridge a gun was fired, said by policeman No. 71 to have been fired from the ranks of the soldiers. Then the crowd pressed stronger, until the body reached the corner of Gay street, where the troops presented arms and fired. Several persons fell on the first round, and the crowd became furious. A number of revolvers were used, and their shots took effect in the ranks. People then ran in every direction in search of arms, but the armories of the military companies of the city were closely guarded and none could be obtained. The firing continued from Frederick street to South street in quick succession, but how many fell cannot now be ascertained.

A frenzied crowd returned the fire from revolvers and with bricks.

The *Sun* here proceeds to give the names of some twenty of the mob who were killed or severely wounded.

From Gay to South street, on Pratt, the fight with the soldiers who [illegible] run, through town, was terrific. Large paving stones were hurled into the ranks from every direction. At Gay street the soldiers fired a number of shots, though without hitting any one, so far as could be ascertained. After firing this volley the soldiers again broke into a run, but another shower of stones being hurled into the ranks at Commerce street with such force as to knock several of them down, the order was given to another portion of them to halt and fire, which had to be repeated before they could be brought to a halt. They then wheeled and fired some twenty shots, but from their stooping and dodging to avoid the stones, but four or five shots took effect, the marks of a greater portion of their balls being visible on the walls of the adjacent warehouses, even up to the second stories. Here four citizens fell, two of whom died in a few moments, and the other two were carried off supposed to be mortally wounded.

As one of the soldiers fired he was struck with a stone and knocked down, and as he attempted to rise, another stone struck him in the face, when he crawled into a store. As soon as they had fired at this point they again wheeled and started off in a full run, when some three or four parties issued from the warehouses there, and fired into them, which brought down three more soldiers, one of whom was carried into the same store with the one above alluded to, and died in a few minutes. The others succeeded in regaining their feet, and proceeded on with their comrades, the whole running as fast as they could, and a running fire was kept up by the soldiers from this point to the depot, the crowd continuing to hurl stones into the ranks throughout the whole line of march.

THE TROOPS REACH THE CAMDEN RAILROAD STATION.

Finally crowds, rushing pell mell from the lower streets towards the depot, gave notice that the cars were coming, and they arrived, one after another, drawn by four horses. The blinds of most of the cars were shut down, and in those not provided with blinds the troops laid down flat to avoid the bricks thrown at them. The car windows were perfectly riddled, and their sides bore great indentations from the rocks and bricks hurled at them.

The scene while the troops were changing cars was indescribably fearful. Taunts, clothed in the most fearful language, were hurled at them by the panting crowd, who, almost breathless with running, passed up to the car windows, presenting knives and revolvers, and cursed up into the faces of the soldiers. The police were thrown in between the cars, and forming a barrier, the troops changed cars, many of them cocking their muskets as they stepped on the platform.

After embarking, the assemblage expected to see the train move off, but its departure was evidently delayed in the vain hope that the crowd would disperse; but no, it swelled, and the troops expressed to the officers of the road their determination to go at once, or they would leave the cars and make their way to Washington.

While the delay was increasing the excitement, a wild cry was raised on the platform, and a dense crowd ran down the platform and out the railroad track towards the Spring Gardens, and the track for a mile was black with an excited, rushing mass. The crowd, as it went, placed obstructions of every description on the track. Great logs and telegraph poles, requiring a dozen or more men to move them, were laid across the rails, and stones rolled from the embankment.

A body of police followed after the crowd, both in full run, and removed the obstructions as fast as they were placed on the track. Various attempts were made to tear up the track with logs of wood and pieces of timber, and there was a great outcry for pickaxes and handspikes, but only one or two could be found. The police interfered on every occasion, but the crowd growing large and more excited, would rush off at a break neck run for another position further on, until the county line was reached. The police followed, running, until forced to stop from exhaustion; but a crowd, longer winded, dashed on for nearly a mile further, now and then pausing to attempt to force the rails, or place some obstructions upon them. They could be distinctly seen for a mile along the track where it makes a bend at the Washington road bridge.

A Fair Proposition.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 22d.]

We have a fair proposition to make, which, if accepted in good faith and carried out honorably, will tend mightily to lessen the effusion of blood—the destruction of property—the interruption of land and ocean commerce—the ruin of industry, and general distress among all classes of people North.

The proposition we are about to make—which we commend to the careful consideration of all decent papers published at the North—is made in all truthful candor and sincerity. We desire to avoid war. The South are people wish to avoid war, and have only taken up arms to defend their homes and firesides. What they have done, they have been forced to do by the Abolitionists. Even at this late day, they would consent to a peaceable separation, and an equitable allotment of the property and debts of the Old Concern, so ardent is their desire for peace. But, the Abolitionists declare that there shall be no peace, and that there shall be war. War, therefore, is inevitable, unless the Abolitionists back out, (as we believe they will) and both sections are preparing for a prolonged arbitrament of arms.

Now, for the proposition alluded to. It is this: Let an equal battle-field, giving both armies an equal chance of position, etc., be selected. Jeff Davis shall command a Southern army, say, for the convenience of round numbers, of fifty thousand men. Abe Lincoln (or any person he may choose to designate) shall command an Abolition army of one hundred thousand men. The equipments of both armies shall be equal—we mean in small arms, artillery, cavalry, etc—only that the Northern army, outnumbering the Southern army in the proportion of two to one, shall have twice the equipments, twice the amount of small arms, twice the number of cannon, twice the regiments of cavalry, etc—that the Southern army shall have. All around, it shall be in the proportion of two to one in favor of the North; and the position on the battle-field is the only one in which there shall be any equality, so far as our position is concerned. Topographical equality is the only equality involved.

Then, let the two armies engage and forever settle the question between the North and the South. If Lincoln's one hundred thousand men whip Jeff. Davis's fifty thousand men, the people of the South are to bow submissively to whatever laws and regulations the Abolition Government at Washington may see fit to adopt. But, if Jeff Davis's fifty thousand men whip Lincoln's one hundred thousand men, then the Government at Washington—or wherever else it may be located, as we do not believe it will stay long there—shall agree to an amicable separation and a just division of that which was once common property.

It will be seen that our proposition is liberal in all its length and breadth—height and depth. We give two to one so far as the fight is concerned—promise to submit if we are whipped—and only ask a fair settlement at the hand of the Abolitionists if we whip them. We cheerfully tender them the greatest advantages all around.

We are fully persuaded that President Davis would accept this proposition with unmixed delight. We doubt not he would be hugely rejoiced at such an opportunity of giving the Abolitionists a taste of the power of the "dominant race," as Greeley of the New York *Tribune*, lately admitted the Southern people to be. Nothing could please him better, or gratify to a greater extent the aforesaid Southern people.

Will this proposition be accepted? We doubt it. A cowardly Administration, like that of Lincoln's, never will meet a brave foe in fair fight if they can avoid it, no matter how great the advantage possessed by their side.

But the Northern Abolitionists had better make Lincoln do this, or something else, which will bring about a peaceful solution of the present difficulties, or they will bitterly rue it. They are bound to be whipped terribly in the long run; and arrangements are now being consummated in various portions of the world which will sweep their two or three hundred millions of commerce from the face of the ocean in six months. Are they prepared for annihilation on sea and disaster on land? If they are, let them reject the proposition we have honestly made, and continue their aggressive preparations.

Condition of Sumter—The Walls not Injured.

A Charleston correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, writing on the 17th, after a visit to Sumter, says:

I arrived at Charleston on the evening of the 16th, and the next morning, after having procured a "*permit*" to visit Fort Sumter, from General Beauregard, I immediately set out for that purpose.

On approaching the fort, I discovered that its exterior was only slightly marred by the cannonading of the Carolinians; but when I entered, there was indeed ample evidence that the hand of destruction had swept ruthlessly over it.

War has flaunted its bloody hand into the heavenly face of peace, and the work of blasting the prosperity of years has commenced. Fort Sumter stands to-day with the flag of the Confederate States floating over its walls—the unfailing witness of the first blow.

The whole interior of the fort, with one or two exceptions, is a mass of ruins. One side, where the officers and a portion of the men lived, presents the aspect of a block of houses after a fire has burned up everything but the walls. In the interior the brick work is completely riddled with shot and broken by shells.

The heaviest guns, one a ten inch Columbiad—much talked of and feared before the action—was dismounted—keeled entirely over by the shots from Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie.

Had Major Anderson's men persisted in the attempt to man the guns on the parapet, every one would have been shot down. Visiting the fort you can see where the balls struck, going directly through solid brick work and scattering timber and everything else. The wheels of some of the gun carriages are shot clean off.

Explanation of an Ugly Point.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 27th.]

Great surprise has been expressed at the promise alleged by Governor Hicks to have been made by President Lincoln that "no more troops should be sent to Baltimore. It appears to have been merely the echo of an ambiguity of his own. We now hear from Washington that the President was very much astonished when he heard of the attack on the Massachusetts regiment, and said that Governor Hicks had assured him, the day before, that the troops would have no trouble in passing through Baltimore, and that if they wanted any troops from Washington he (Gov. Hicks) would telegraph. The President had also received a dispatch from the Governor, saying: "Send no more troops." The President supposed that meant that the Governor wished no help from Washington, and that he would take care and see that the troops passed safely. No doubt the President answered that the Governor's wish in this regard should be gratified; but he never promised to refrain from using the highway through Baltimore.—*Boston Adv.*

New York Troops.

ALBANY, April 30.—It is understood that Gen. Jno. A. Dix will be appointed Maj. Gen. of the N. Y. forces.

THE FARM.

CULTIVATION OF THE CABBAGE.

Of the common cabbage, the following are the most desirable: Early York (very early, and of a delicate flavor), Large Early York (a little later), Early Nonpareil, Early Vanack, Early Dutch, Flat Dutch or Drumhead, and the Red Dutch. The last named is fit only for pickling. For two varieties, we would choose the Early York and the Drumhead. The Early Dutch comes into use between these two. The Early Nonpareil and the Early Vanack are a little later than the Early York, but are in other respects equally desirable. Let the soil selected possess a good degree of natural strength—if it has a small percentage of clay in the subsoil, so much the better. Do not make the common mistake of selecting land that is too moist—where corn thrives, it is sufficiently moist for cabbage. On the piece devoted to cabbage form a rich compost heap that will make from six to ten cords of strong manure to the acre. Whatever enters into the compost heap let it be most thoroughly pitched over two or three times, with short intervals between, until it is well *pulverized* and *commingled*. The difference between those who succeed and those who fail, in the use of the strongest manures, such as night soil, glue manure and the like, for the most part lies just here, in the degree of *pulverization* and *thoroughness* of commingling. If you apply all the compost directly to the hill, you do so with two risks, viz: that the ground beneath the young plants will soon become so dry as to kill them, or that when the plants become of size, the maggot or stump foot will take the root. A better plan is to apply but a third to the hill, and the remainder broadcast, which will result in giving the cabbage plenty of food in its late growth, when, with the coolness of fall comes its best growing weather. Give the ground two good plowings, if possible, and then a complete harrowing, and if then you run the cultivator across it a couple of times additional, so much the better. Plant the seed in the hills where the cabbage is to grow, if for a fall or winter crop, but if for the early market, of course the plants will be started in the hot-bed. The advantage of planting the seed where the plants are to grow (and the hills can easily be furrowed and cross-furrowed) is, that with your half dozen plants in one hill, you may consider yourself master of the cut-worm, the number of plants being plenty and to spare. As soon as the plants break ground be on the lookout for the black fly, so small as hardly to be seen, but sometimes a fearful devastation among the young cabbage plants. As soon as any small, light green spots are seen on the young leaves, know that he is at work, and sprinkle, when the dew is on, with plaster or lime *well air slaked*, and keep protected until the fourth leaf developes, when they have acquired a degree of toughness, and are past all injury from this tiny enemy. The general directions given by seedsmen is to plant too near to admit of the proper cultivation of a standard crop. It is almost impossible to work the cultivator with advantage, particularly after the plant has begun to develop itself, between rows whose original distance was less than two and one half feet, and we may add that it is impossible to develop a drum head cabbage, well proportioned and of good size, in rows that run nearer than this. The plants will need thinning to two in a hill, when about the fifth leaf shows itself, and to one in a hill when they have spread to the diameter of a common saucer, leaving occasionally an extra one with the the view of filling such blanks as the cut worm, the hoof of the horse, a glance of the hoe, or a bounce of the cultivator, may make. Let the first cultivating be given just before the first thinning; the second just previous to the second thinning, and the third just as the tendency to set the head is evident. If time permits, a couple of extra cultivatings will be likely to show a favorable tendency in the gathering of the crop. Even cultivatings to the extent of three, should be immediately followed by a hoeing, loosing the earth and slightly hilling it around the plant. As the heads develop, they tend to crack slightly after heavy rains, do not always be in a hurry to market them; gently start the roots, which will usually increase the size of the cabbage. Under such a system of culture, with seed of good varieties, grown from selected heads, and *wholly from the centre shoot*, farmers can hardly fail of finding their cabbage crop as reliable as their corn crop. It matters little what the variety cultivated be, success will be equally certain, only let the manure be liberally applied to the larger sorts and the strongest land given them. In perpetuating varieties, this is the law: *Be true to nature and she will be true to you*—that is, before nature will grant you a new variety she demands of you a perfect model to copy from. Let the cabbage whose characteristics you wish to perpetuate, have those characteristics thoroughly matured; then grow your seed from the center shoot only. It has been assumed by some that difference in size in different varieties of cabbage is to be measured by difference in manuring and general cultivation; while it is generally true that the largest cabbage of any one variety, are those that have received the highest culture, yet it will be found to be equally true that size alone may be the distinguishing trait of distinct varieties. If you wish to perpetuate your selected varieties, after having selected your models, remember that the individuality of the plant lies at the point where the stump terminates in the center of the head, and the seed grown from this is the only seed that carries with it the characteristics of the plant; all below that tending to increase the length of the stump, decrease the reliability for heading, and in the course of a few years producing but a worthless cumberer of the ground.

MANURING BY THE GRASSES.

This mode is the main dependence of the farmer for keeping up the general fertility of the soil. But pasturing closely will not keep it up, unless it is in the proportion of one crop of corn to about five years in pasture or meadow. But the best way is to turn over a full clover crop and seed down in wheat, every alternate year, or leaving it in clover longer if desirable. As an aid to the growth of clover, plaster may most profitably be used by sowing it over to young clover—not on the wheat; and time may be best used by sowing it on the clover when fully grown, and just before it is turned under, for it acts beneficially in two ways—by directly giving lime to the wheat plant, and by decomposing the clover turned under. But he who expects to enrich old fields by pasturing the clover, as is usually done, until there are no tops left for the soil, and the ground is so closely trampled down, that the winter freezing and thawing draws the roots upon the surface, will find himself mistaken.

PEPPERMINT.

This mint differs from what is generally called spear mint. The peppermint has a larger stalk and a larger leaf than the spear mint. In rich ground it will grow from two to two and a half feet high. The principal expense in its cultivation is in procuring the roots for the first year's crop; and the chief labor is in the first year's cultivation. The ground should be rich, and should be carefully plowed in the fall or spring so as to be entirely free from grass and weeds. It is cultivated from the roots, which should be planted in the spring, in drills from eighteen inches to two feet apart, and should be cultivated carefully with the hoe until after midsummer, at which time it sends forth runners or shoots, like the strawberry, and covers the entire space planted, sending forth innumerable branches and stocks. It is cut in the fall when matured, and distilled into oil. The roots remaining in the ground during winter, vegetate in the spring and covering the entire space planted, require no cultivation the second year, and so also of the third year. By the end of the third year, the ground becomes so exhausted, and so infested with grass and weeds, that it is necessary to plow up the roots. So the first year is the only one of expense or labor in the cultivation, as it requires no cultivation the second and third years. The crop is exhausting to the land. If the seasons are favorable, and the lands rich, the crop the first year will yield mint that will produce from ten to thirty pounds of oil to the acre. The second year (which is most productive), from twenty five to forty pounds, and the third year from ten to thirty pounds.

The process of distilling the mint into oil is simple; the mint when mowed, on maturing, is placed in an ordinary still boiler with water, and fire is placed beneath. The evaporation is condensed in a retort, and the oil being of less specific gravity than the water, floats on the surface. The water in the retort is permitted to escape by a tube beneath the surface of the water in the retort, on which the oil floats. The mint, after being distilled, is taken from the boiler with a hook, and the boiler filled with fresh mint and water, until the whole crop is distilled into oil. The process of purifying it from all extraneous matter is to filtrate the oil through clear white paper. It is then placed in tin canisters containing about twenty-five pounds, and tightly corked and sealed, and is then prepared for market.

THE GARDEN.

TRANSPLANTING.

In transplanting, the principal points to be attended to are: care in taking up, to avoid injuring the tender extremities of the roots, through which the plant receives its nourishment; planting firmly to give it a secure hold of the soil; shading when necessary, to prevent the evaporation from its leaves being greater than the plant, in its enfeebled state can support; and watering, that it may not lack moisture. Moist weather should also, if possible, be chosen for performing the operation. As a general rule, in transplanting, the collar of the root should not be buried. Cabbages, balsams, and some other annuals, which throw out roots above the collar, furnish exceptions; also pears on quince stocks, which must be set so as to bring the place where the scion is inserted below the surface of the soil. The operation of transplanting herbaceous plants should always be performed with a trowel, removing a little ball of earth with the plant. A damp, cloudy day, an evening, or just before a shower, is a favorable time. Tap-rooted plants are transplanted with great difficulty, and if the operation be attempted, should be taken up with a considerable ball of earth.

HOEING.

As soon as the plants are well above ground the soil should be stirred. In field culture, and to some extent in large gardens, this can be done with a plow and cultivator. Where these cannot go, the hoe must be faithfully applied. The soil cannot be stirred too often. One object in hoeing is the destruction of weeds. This should be thorough—the extermination should be complete. Spare not even the smallest. But keeping the weeds down is not the only good result attained by hoeing. The soil is thereby kept friable and porous, opened to the atmosphere and the fertilizing gases, and a new, fresh, and cool surface is presented for the absorption of moisture. *Hoe deeply.* A mere scratching of the surface is not enough; and do not fail to kill every weed.

INDIAN CORN.

Every garden should have a few rows of Indian corn. Among the best garden sorts are the Extra Early and the Eight-Rowed Sweet. To produce a good crop requires a good soil, and there need be no fear of giving it too much manure. A handful of ashes in each hill will benefit the crop. Plant in hills three feet apart, dropping five or six seeds in a hill, but thinning out to three or four at the first hoeing. If sufficient manure has not been mixed with the soil on plowing or digging, put a small shovelful in each hill. Plant as soon as the season will permit, and make successive plantings till August if you desire a continuous supply. Hoe frequently, making broad flat hills in earthing up the plants. Never plant more than one kind of corn in the same garden at one time, as it will mix and deteriorate. Change your seed every two or three years, getting, if possible, from a more northern latitude.

CUCUMBERS.

The best varieties are the Early Short White Prickley, the Long Early Frame, and Nayley's Seedling. The Gherkin is much prized for pickling. A light loam is best for the cucumber, but it will grow in almost any soil, and is easily cultivated. Make excavations for your hills a foot in diameter and fifteen inches deep, at the distance of six feet apart each way. Fill these holes with a rich mixture of decayed manure and light soil, adding, if convenient, a little ashes, bone dust, and common salt, raise the hills a little above the level of the ground, by covering the manure mixture with loam, and make them slightly concave on the top. Plant about the first of May, or as soon as the season will admit, putting eight or ten seeds in a hill. When the plants have made rough leaves, thin them out to three in a hill. Nipping off the points of the vines to make them branch out will hasten their fruiting. Stir the ground frequently, and keep it from weeds. The first of July is sufficiently early to plant for the fall and pickling crop.

TOMATOES.

The large Smooth Red, and the Pear Shaped are the best for table use. But the Large Red, a scolloped or indented variety, is preferred for marketing, as it grows much larger. The Red Cherry shaped and the Yellow Cherry-shaped are beautiful varieties, much used for pickling and preserving. A light loamy and moderately rich soil is best for the tomato. To have early tomatoes the plants must be started in hotbeds. They may be sown in the open air in a warm sheltered situation the last of April or the first of May. The earliest plants should be shortened by taking off a few inches off their tops, so soon as they have set their first fruit, which will cause it to ripen more rapidly. Stir the soil frequently, and keep it free from weeds. Support the plants with branches or a little trellis, as you would peas, to keep the fruit from the ground. The plants, too, when supported, run less to vine, and are much more fruitful. One dozen of plants properly supported will yield more and better fruit than three times that number will allowed to rest on the ground.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Food for Plants.—A plant can no more live without food than a human being can. Deficiency of food dwarfs it, and prevents perfect development; and it must not be forgotten that the presence in the soil of the nutritive elements is of no avail so long as they remain in an insoluble condition. It is only in a gaseous or liquid form that plants are capable of receiving their food. Plants breathe (in their way,) and must, therefore, have air. Much of the nourishment is derived either immediately or remotely from it. It is by the aid of solar light alone that leaves can properly perform their grand function—the assimilation of the crude sap furnished them by the roots. It is only under the influence of light that they decompose the carbonic acid gas from which the large proportion of carbon they require is obtained. It is to light also that they owe their green color. In the dark this coloring matter is not formed, potatoes and other vegetables kept in cellars, throwing out white stems and leaves.

Planting Box Edging.—Few people, except professional gardeners, know how this handsome border ornament ought to be planted. It is usually stuck in a few inches deep, and left straggling on top of the ground, with three or four times as much *top* and three or four times less *bottom* than it ought to have. Box grows nearly as well from the branches as the roots, and we think makes prettier edging. But the trench in which the edging is to be planted should be full spade deep on the border side, being a few inches shallower on the alley side—the soil should be made fine—and the box inserted to the bottom of the trench, packed in tightly with soil, leaving only from one and a half to two inches out of ground. There will be no danger of it not growing, or of producing foliage *at the ground.* Of course no one would think of planting box without a *line.*

FROM MEMPHIS.

Gross Insults to Andrew Johnson.

We have the Memphis *Avalanche* and the *Appeal* of Thursday morning. Both papers are considerably exercised about the condition of affairs at Cairo, and have many rumors about the number there, etc. The *Appeal* has the following account of the gross and brutal indignities offered to Andrew Johnson, on his way through Virginia. These Southerners are right valiant chaps, if about 800 to 1,000 can get at one unarmed man. Hardwicke, of the Lynchburgh *Republican*, has gained honors The miserable coward!

We learn that Senator Johnson passed through Lynchburgh *en route* for his home on Sunday last. His presence upon the train, which had been telegraphed to all the stations previous to his arrival, created the profoundest excitement in that city.

So soon as it was ascertained that he was present, a large crowd of six or eight hundred persons gathered about the cars, and crowding in upon him completely blocked every avenue of approach as well as egress. Some one proposed "three groans" for him by way of commencement, which (we are informed) were responded to with deafening and almost frantic acclamation. Wm. W. Hardwicke, editor of the Lynchburgh *Republican*, then walked up to him, and inquired if he was correct in addressing himself to Andrew Johnson, to which he received a subdued and apparently unwilling answer in the affirmative. He immediately caught him by the nose, and pulled that organ in a manner that betokened anything but a feeling of cordiality. He then insulted him with several epithets of denunciation, prominent among which was the easily suggested one of "traitor."

The indignation of the multitude about this time ran so high that the cardoors were locked to prevent the Tennessee official from being molested by the enraged outsiders. The superintendent of the road made his way to where Gov. Johnson was seated, and informed him that the treatment extended him was the legitimate fruit of his conduct in sending over the telegraph line to East Tennessee the infamous dispatches that had been intercepted at Lynchburg by order of Governor Letcher, advising them to "stand by the Union," and that if he was guilty of that authorship he could not pass over the road. Gov. Johnson *denied that he had sent the dispatches to which they alluded*, and thus secured his passage through. Had not our friend Dashiell interfered in his favor by an appeal to the crowd, it is very doubtful whether he could have left Lynchburg without personal detriment. The Senator's son, Robert Johnson Esq., was along with him, and the two in company are reported to have received the slight testimonials of favor extended them by the indignant Virginians, with every evidence of Christian meekness. The "eldest" Johnson is said to have expressed a wish to retire to the seclusion of a baggage car, where he might be rendered more secure from the contemplated assault of the people.

He was received all along the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at every depot in a similar manner—but kept himself concealed from public view. Even upon his arrival in Greenville (his own home) but two or three persons met him on the cars to extend him the hand of fellowship. We gather these particulars from the representations of Mr. Dashiell, who was an eye witness of the whole affair. It needs no comments at our hands, but carries with it its own solemn and suggestive lesson.

New Advertisements.

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT is used and recommended by the following well known Sportsmen of the Turf and Horse Dealers, as the best Liniment ever compounded for the cure of SPRAINS, GALLS, SORES, THRUSH, SCRATCHES, CUTS, AND FOOT-ROT IN HORSES. And have volunteered their names as reference, after having used it several years. It is also a certain remedy for the mange upon Dogs, and the Bite of Insects upon animals of every description:

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The above Remedies are for sale by O. F. Fuller & Co. and J. H. Reed & Co., also by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKRAY, Sole Agents for the Northwestern States. Office and Depot, 70 State street, Chicago. mh26-c335-w6m

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Nelson Lee, Plaintiff, and against Nathan Lee, Defendant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th day of May, 1861, at the North Door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—The undivided half (½) of the west half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the undivided half (½) of the east half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section thirty (30) town thirty-seven (37), range eleven (11), east of the third (3) principal meridian, and the south fractional west half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of section nineteen (19), town thirty seven (37), range eleven (11), east of the third principal meridian, all in Cook county.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 15th day of April, 1861. ap15-c338-31w

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Coles County, in favor of William E. McCrory, Plaintiff, and against Rufus Harwood, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 2d day of May, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lots 4, 5 and 6 in block (1) of Dyer's & Davisson's Subdivision of the east half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 39, Range 13 east of the Third Principal Meridian, which said lots will be sold in separate according to the plat and subdivision thereof made by Charles [illegible] and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, and numbered from No. 1 to No. 65 inclusive. Also, the north west quarter of Section 21, in Township 38, Range 13 east of Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 8th day of April, 1861. ap11-c483-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Sophia Maynard, Plaintiff, and against John Link, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the seventeenth day of April, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Sub-Lots one (1) two (2), three (3) and four (4), in Campbell's Subdivision of Lot eight (8), in Block nineteen (19), Original Town of Chicago.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By F. LUMBARD, Deputy.
Dated the 27th day of March, 1861.

The above sale is postponed until the third of May, at same hour and place.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
ap18-c207-w By F. LUMBARD, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Charles D. Bend, Plaintiff, and against Samuel S. Hay, Defendant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the seventeenth day of May, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Commencing at a point on the west line of Section eight (8), Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east in the centre of Lake street, thence south along said Section line one hundred and eighty-two feet, [illegible] Lake street twenty-four feet to the place of beginning.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 25th day of April, 1861. [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Joseph W. Rutter and William F. Endicott, Plaintiffs, and against Jeorom Atkins, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 9th day of May, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 9th day of April, 1861. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, May Term 1861. James W. Allen vs. Lucy Allen. In Chancery. Affidavit of the non residence of Lucy Allen, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Lucy Allen that [illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
FARRY & WILLIAMS, Compl'ts Sol'rs. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
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THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas received an ovation evening from the loyal people of Chic of which any man might have b proud. Partisan differences and the enmities of the old time in which par existed, were forgotten, and Republic and Democrats united in an effort to him honor. He repaid their labor b war speech in which the necessity of taining the Government and vindicati the honor of the flag was eloquently forced. We regret that the pressure other matters forbids an extended editori notice of his remarks. A brief sketch his reception will be found on the fou page.

ALL GOING RIGHT.

Our paper, this morning, contains sati factory evidences that all's going smoot ly and vigorously on at Washington, an wherever else the Federal power is fel Forts Pickens, Monroe, and McHenry saf Washington secure, a call about to be is sued, a *corps d'armee* just ready to move, th enemy few and undisciplined,—why shoul we growl?

FORTRESS MONROE.

We have no patience with the alarmists who, on the strength of a guess of some vagabond letter writer, assume that the loyal men at Washington have put wicked restraints upon the loyal men at Fortress Monroe, and forthwith cry out that that important work will at once pass into the enemy's hands! In the name of all that is decent we ask, Does the Lieutenant General deserve such treatment at anybody's hands? Is he a fool, knave, traitor? If neither, why assail him with such injurious doubts? Fortress Monroe is safe, now, and will be so next month, next year, all next decade.

AN EXPECTED MARCH.

Public expectation is not to be disappointed. Our special dispatches from Washington assure us in the most positive manner that a *corps d'armee*, under command of Gen. Patterson of Philadelphia, will push its way from Pennsylvania through Maryland to Washington, at the earliest possible moment. Whether the safety of the Capital is now so well assured that that corps may venture to take Baltimore in its route, again try the temper of the mob in that city and thereby incur the chance of delay, we are not informed. It is probable, however, from the extensive preparations going on at Annapolis, that the troops are expected there. It is not for us to say where or when they shall go; but we may be allowed to entreat those in authority to send them forward without an hour's unnecessary loss of time. The people demand energy, vigor, audacity. Events cannot come too thick and too fast for them. Their appetite for blood is aroused, and their hopes of victory are stimulated. Every hour that delays the triumph of the just cause and the supremacy of the law, hangs heavily on their hands. Each week is now an age. Do something! is their constant cry.

WELL DONE, CHICAGO.

Three weeks ago there was not a full military company in the city, even for holiday purposes. To-day Chicago has THIRTEEN COMPANIES in actual service, with a reserve corps of TWENTY-FIVE full companies ready to march at the tap of the drum—twenty-five exclusive of the Home Guard and Van Arman's Regiment, not yet complete! These companies will average, rank and file, ninety men each—a total of THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY. If any large city has done better in proportion to population, we would be glad to know its name.

THE SECOND CALL.

In none of our exchanges do we see any authoritative announcement of a second call for volunteers. The New York papers give us no further insight; but a special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati *Gazette* is as follows:

APRIL 30th.—It has been determined to-day to increase the new levy of volunteers, regulars and sailors, to 83,000 men, and further to accept 25,000 men, on three months' service, over and above the 75,000 originally asked for. The total number to be in arms soon is 183,000.

This is a far different announcement from that brought us Tuesday by telegraph, via New York; but it is in itself improbable. The President has not the power, without the concurrence of Congress, to add 83,000 to the Army and Navy; and it is improbable that, calling for more volunteers, he would content himself with the paltry number of 25,000. It is likely that the Washington papers which will be received to-morrow, will throw more light on the subject. Meanwhile, it is clear, if a call has been made, that there is a gross error in the time for which they are asked to serve. The President cannot employ volunteers more than thirty days after the meeting of Congress. That body is called together for the 4th of July. No call then can contemplate the employment of State troops beyond the 4th of August, without their own consent.

LATER.—Our special dispatches from Washington explain all that is obscure about this matter. To them our readers are referred.

Slander on the Seventh Regiment.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The following comes to us from a Secession source at Alexandria, via New Orleans, and must be taken for what it is worth:

The New York Seventh Regiment declare they will not invade Virginia, consequently they are looked upon with suspicion by the Administration.

The degree of credit to which this New Orleans dispatch is entitled, may be estimated from the fact that every man of the Seventh Regiment took the prescribed oath on last Saturday, in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Washington, to support the Constitution, obey the President and their officers, and to serve the Government faithfully wherever duty was assigned to them to perform.

The men of the Seventh Regiment regard Virginia as a part of the United States, and they have no more respect for a rebel in that State than for a rebel in any other insurgent State. The dispatch shows the way in which lying reports are spread over the South for purposes of deception, to keep the masses in the dark as to the real state of feeling in the North. The Seventh Regiment will repel the report as a calumny on their loyalty and patriotism. They are unconditional Union men, and abhor treason in Virginia as much as in South Carolina, and even more.

Ellsworth's Zouaves.

We publish a full account of the departure from New York, for the seat of war, of Col. Ellsworth's famous Fire Zouaves. Every man was armed with a Sharpe's rifle with sword bayonet, revolver and bowie-knife. They are uniformed in the Imperial French Zouave dress. No regiment has left New York with greater *eclat*, not excepting the pet Seventh. Indeed Ellsworth's regiment is likely to be as great a favorite with New Yorkers as the old and aristocratic Seventh. Ellsworth has secured the services of six or eight of the members of the original Chicago Zouaves to assist in instructing his men. They all hold commissions in the regiment. The military skill of the Chicago "boys" will make it one of the [illegible] corps in the army, for discipline and good behavior as well as for fighting.